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OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

VOLUME XLVI

EDITED WITH TRANSLATIONS AND NOTES BY

J. R. REA

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## PREFACE

EXCEPT for the sub-literary Greek-Latin Glossary (3315), all the items in this volume are documentary. They have been chosen for a variety of reasons. Perhaps the greatest general interest will be roused by 3285, which is a Greek version, written down in the second half of the second century A.D., of a legal text known hitherto from a Demotic papyrus of the third century B.C. Its implications for legal and historical studies will need further investigation. The persistent ill fame of the emperor Elagabalus is illustrated in 3298-9, texts of the late third century. Several items concern the prosopography of Roman officials in Egypt and the chronology of their terms of office; for example, there is a new prefect of c. A.D. 300-1 in 3301-3, a new first-century epistrategus in 3273, and a new head of the *idios logos* in 3274-5, of the reign of Trajan. Many of the remaining documents concern officials and institutions involved in the local administration of Oxyrhynchus.

All the items have been edited by Dr. Rea, who also compiled the indexes. He would like to thank the other General Editors and Dr. Coles for their constantly available aid and comfort, Professor G. R. Hughes and Dr. W. J. Tait for specialist Egyptological advice on 3285, and Professor O. Neugebauer for expert advice on astronomical matters in 3298-9. The technical and scholarly work of the Oxford University Press and its readers has also made its usual invaluable contribution to the volume and is very gratefully acknowledged.

P. J. PARSONS  
J. R. REA  
E. G. TURNER  
*General Editors*  
*Græco-Roman Memoirs*

August 1977

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## NUMBERS AND PLATES

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3287	I	3314	VII
3288	IV	3315	VIII
3292	IV		

## NOTE ON THE METHOD OF PUBLICATION AND ABBREVIATIONS

THE method of publication follows that adopted in Part XLV. As there, the dots indicating letters unread and, within square brackets, the estimated number of letters lost are printed slightly below the line. The texts are printed in modern form, with accents and punctuation, the lectional signs occurring in the papyri being noted in the *apparatus criticus*, where also faults of orthography, etc., are corrected. Iota adscript is printed where written, otherwise iota subscript is used. Square brackets [ ] indicate a lacuna, round brackets ( ) the resolution of a symbol or abbreviation, angular brackets < > a mistaken omission in the original, braces { } a superfluous letter or letters, double square brackets [ ] a deletion, the signs ` ' an insertion above the line. Dots within brackets represent the estimated number of letters lost or deleted, dots outside brackets mutilated or otherwise illegible letters. Dots under letters indicate that the reading is doubtful. Lastly, heavy arabic numerals refer to Oxyrhynchus papyri printed in this and preceding volumes, ordinary numerals to lines, small roman numerals to columns.

The use of arrows (→, ↓) to indicate the direction of the fibres in relation to the writing has been abandoned for reasons put forward in a paper given to the XVth International Congress of Papyrology (Brussels, 29 August–3 September, 1977) by E. G. Turner. In this volume most texts appear to accord with normal practice in being written parallel with the fibres on sheets of papyrus cut from the manufacturer's roll. Any departures from this practice which have been detected are described in the introductions to the relevant items.

The abbreviations used are in the main identical with those in E. G. Turner, *Greek Papyri: an Introduction* (1968). Some titles published too late to be included in that list, e.g. P. Petaus, P. Yale, are abbreviated according to the one given in *BASP* 11 (1974) 1–35. It is hoped that any new ones will be self-explanatory.

## NOTE ON INVENTORY NUMBERS

THE inventory numbers in general follow a set pattern, of the form 20 3B.37/D(3)a. Here '20' is the number of the present cardboard box; '3B' refers to Grenfell and Hunt's third campaign at Oxyrhynchus; '37' is the series number given within that year to the metal packing box; 'D' indicates a layer of papyri inside that box. A few inventory numbers have the form A. B.3.2/A(6); these refer to a separate series of boxes.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO PAPYRI  
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- I 87 (= W. Chr. 446) 14-15. For [ὑ]πολόγως δμνύω read [δ]μολογῶ δμνύε. See 3308 8 n. 170 (descr.) Text fully edited in *BASP* 13 (1976) 17-19.
- IV 722 See *ZPE* 20 (1976), 58-60, for an interpretation.  
27. For Ἀχ[ιλλεῖ] read Ἡρ[ακλῆ]. Ibid. 59.  
30. For οὐδ' ἐπιε[ ] read οὐδ' μέ[ρου]. Ibid. 59.
- VI 891 1-2. For [Ἐφ' ὑ]πάτων Οὐαλερίων Κορ-  
[ ] ζ[ε]τα[ ] [ω]ν καὶ Μαξιμια[ ]νοῦ  
read [ἐ]πὶ ὑ[ ]πάτων γῶν κυρίων ἡμῶ[ ]ν  
[Καν]ε[ ]τα[ ]τ[ ] [ο]ν καὶ Μαξιμια[ ]νοῦ.  
7. For διας. ( ) read διαση[ ](μυσάτου). See 3297 1 n.
- 912 40. For [Σεβα(στωθ) Φαμε]ῖν ὠθ α read and restore, probably, [Σεβαστωθ] Ἐὼθ α. Cf. J. F. Gilliam, 'The Death of Alexander Severus' in *ClE* 31 (1956) 149-51, esp. 151; X. Lorient, 'La date du P. Reinach 91' in *ZPE* 11 (1973) 147-55, esp. 148 n. 7, 150.
- A photograph shows that the trace after the break is rather high, much more suited to theta than to nu. The resulting date, 1 Maximinus, Thoth 1, is impossible, but it is quite easy to accept that this lease for the year 2 Maximinus, A.D. 235/6, was drafted at the end of 1 Maximinus, effectively summer A.D. 235, to refer to 'the incoming 2nd year' (line 8) and with a date clause referring to 1 Maximinus, and that the fair copy was actually made on the first day of 2 Maximinus, the scribe following his exemplar unthinkingly and adding the day's date without making the consequential changes. If that is right, the date was 30 August, A.D. 235 and ought to have been expressed as 2 Maximinus, Thoth 1.
- VII 1014. Identified as Achilles Tatius in *ZPE* 22 (1976) 14-17.
- VIII 1083<sup>1</sup>. See Ch. Theodoridis, 'Zwei neue Wörter für Aischylos und der P. Oxy. 1083, fr. 1', in *ZPE* 20 (1976) 47-53.  
1083<sup>2</sup>. See *ZPE* 24 (1977) 254.
- XII 1452 51. For ος read ας. See 3279 18 n.  
On the interpretation of ὑπ(ερ) (ερέων) see *ibid.*
- 1475 36. For Παρθικῶθ read probably Περιεκοῦθ. See *Collectanea Papyrologica: texts published in honor of H. C. Youtie*, ed. Ann E. Hanson, II (= PTA 20), No. 68, 36-8 n. (p. 468).
- 1515 14. For Κυβατωθ read Κυβάλαοθ. See 3289 2 n.
- XIV 1627 27. For [ . . . ] read perhaps [ἀ]ξίωθ(εῖς). See *BASP* 13 (1976) 82.
- XX 2256<sup>6</sup>, 2256<sup>8</sup>. See C. Corbato, 'Una ripresa eschilea nella Pace di Aristofane' in *Studi Triestini di Antichità in onore di Luigia Achillea Stella* (Trieste, 1975) 323-35.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

xv

- XXII 2310. See C. Gallavotti, 'I giambi di P. Oxy. 2310 attribuiti ad Archiloco', in *Philologus* 119 (1975) 153-62.
2338. See *ZPE* 18 (1975) 199-204 for various corrections.
2345. Various corrections in *BASP* 13 (1976) 187-8 and n. 28, 189-90.
- XXIV 2418 1. For ] . τικῶθ read εχολ]ετικῶθ. See *ZPE* 24 (1977) 199-200.
- 2422 38. For Πισομποῦθ read Πισομποῦθ (checked from the original); cf. XLIII 3122 5 and n. On the basis of this misreading Professor Youtie has suggested restoring Π[ι]κο[ ]ποῦθ in P. Mich. X. 602. 9-10, see *ZPE* 21 (1976) 216. This too should be corrected to Π[ι]κο[ ]ποῦθ. J. R. Rea.
- XXVII 2476. To the bibliography on the games at Panopolis add now A. Bernard, *Pan du désert*, No. 82 (pp. 233-41).
- XXXI 2536. See M. Treu, 'Theons Pindarkommentar (Pap. Oxy. 2536)', in *Serta Turyniana* (Urbana, 1974), 62-85.  
2551 verso 1 20. For Ἀντωνίουθ ὁ ἔφερος read Ἀντωνίουθ μικρόθ. See 3299 2 n.
- XXXVI 2782. See K. Treu, 'Liturgische Traditionen in Ägypten (zu P. Oxy. 2782)', in *Studia Coptica* (Berlin, 1974), 43-66.
- XXXVIII 2843 25. For εἰθρουθ read μέρουθ. See *ZPE* 20 (1976) 58-60, which also treats the interpretation of this and the parallel documents.  
2849. For a comment on the background see *ZPE* 22 (1976) 44-6.
- XLI See E. G. Turner, *Oxyrhynchus and Rome*, in *HSCP* 79 (1975) 1-24, esp. 16-24.  
Cf. *ZPE* 24 (1977) 265-71, esp. 269-70; a new inscription, assigned to the middle of the second century A.D., from Tlos in Lycia, refers to 1,100 *σιτομετροῦμενο. ἀνδρες*. The *numerus clausus* suggests an organization similar to that in Oxyrhynchus.
- XLI 2954. See J. Herrmann, *Zum Edikt des . . . Heliodoros*, in *ZRG* 92 (1975) 260-6.
- 2985, 2986. Cf. perhaps *ZPE* 24 (1977) 129-32. The Michigan papyrus published there (inv. 347) may well concern the same Theon and Chaeremon. J. C. Shelton.
- XLII 3012 1-10. New supplements suggested in *ZPE* 22 (1976) 17-18.  
3016. On *xenocratas* see *Festschrift für E. Seidl*, ed. H. Hübner *et al.* (Köln, 1975) 15-24.  
3018 1-5. Various suggestions in *BASP* 13 (1976) 170-1.
- XLIII 3094. This letter is addressed, 'To Eutyches who distributes branches (βαλλοδοτοῦντι) under the gateway of the Serapeum by the great image'. Attention has been drawn by a reference in *Collectanea Papyrologica: texts published in honor of H. C. Youtie*, ed. Ann E. Hanson, I (= PTA 19) 321-2, n. 25, to the publication by T. Kraus in *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Arch. Inst.* 75 (1960) 88-99 of the head and foot (Abb. 1 and 2) of an over-life-size statue of Sarapis alleged to come from Oxyrhynchus.  
It would be absurd to claim that the fragmentary statue and the *μεγάλη εἰκῶν* must be the same, but the comparison is undoubtedly interesting. J. R. Rea.
- 3099 7 n. The hypothesis that the Oxyrhynchite gerusia was founded c. A.D. 225 is now disproved by P. Wisc. II 56, a document of A.D. 209.

3119. See *ZPE* 24 (1977) 187-96 for arguments tending to date the document to the persecution of Valerian in A.D. 259/60.

3122 5 n. To the references for the village of Ποσομπούς add P. Mich. X. 602. 9-10 and XXIV 2422 38. See above under XXIV 2422 38.

XLIV 3151. Remarks on various sections by various authors are to be found in *ZPE* 22 (1976) 34. 35-6, 40.

XLV 3241. See *ZPE* 20 (1976) 58-60.

P. Ant. II 67. See A. Wouters, 'P. Ant. 2. 67: a compendium of Herodian's *περι καθολικῆς προσηδίας*, Book V' in *Orientalia Lovaniensia Periodica* 6-7 (1975-6) = *Miscellanea in honorem Josephi Vergote*, 601-13.

P. Ant. III 144. Identified as Aelius Aristides, *Panathenaicus*. See *CE* 50 (1975) 197-201.

P. Hibeh II 179. See R. Kannicht, 'Euripidea in P. Hib. 2. 179', in *ZPE* 21 (1976) 117-33, and J. Diggle, 'P. Hibeh 179 and the *Heracles* of Euripides', in *ZPE* 24 (1977) 291-4.

P. Tebt. I. Numerous items described in this volume are now published in full in P. Tebt. IV, see concordance *ibid.* pp. xii-xiii.

36. 9-10. For *εἰς τὴν* [τετρα]<sup>10</sup>/κα<ι>ει(ς)κοστήν read *εἰς τὴν*[...]<sup>10</sup>/κα εἰς Κοστήν. See *CE* 50 (1975) 267-8.

93. 57-9. Revised with commentary in *CE* 50 (1975) 263-7.

P. Tebt. II 335. 17. For *μει[σθωμένον]* read and restore probably *πεπ[ραμένον]*. *CE* 50 (1975) 207. 501 desc. Edition in *Actes* 29 (1976) 141-4.

682. Identified as Xenophon, *Oec.* 18, 9. See *CE* 49 (1974) 354-5.

## I. DOCUMENTS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

### 3267-3270. LEASES OF FISHING RIGHTS

Leases of fishing rights are rare. The only other certain example is P. Wisc. I 6, see the improved text in *ZPE* 12 (1973) 262-4. The fragmentary P. Strasb. 569 may be another. In P. Mich. V 274, 317, and 322a and in P. Giss. Univ. Bibl. I 12 fishing rights are associated with the properties leased. Compare also P. Oxf. 12.

For state control of fishing and the regulations see R. Taubenschlag, *Law*<sup>2</sup>, 664-6.

Three of these four papyri are of interest also for the words *χαρυβδῖς* and *χαρυβδέων*. The first means a sheet of water, perhaps a pool of rough water at the foot of some lock-gates, see 3267 5 n. The use of it as a common noun meaning a whirlpool is recorded in *LSJ*. The verb is entirely new and evidently signifies to fish in such a piece of water, perhaps by a particular method, see 3269 4-5, 3270 11 n.

3267

34 4B.76/C(1-5)c

7 × 10 cm.

c. A.D. 37-41

The back is blank.

.....]νενο[.]....  
 .....]τοπαρχίας  
 .....]φηςι τῷ  
 .....]τῶι ἔτει Γαίου Καίσαρος  
 5 Σεβαστοῦ Γερμ]ανικοῦ χάρυβδιν ἐφ' ᾧ  
 .....]ς ἐργατείας καὶ τῆς  
 .....]ς πάσης ἐκάτερον  
 μεταδο]ῦναι καὶ παντός τοῦ πε-  
 ριγνομέ]νου ἰχθύος ἔχειν ἐκά-  
 10 τερον ἀ]υτῶν κατὰ τὸ ἥμισυ. ὁ δὲ  
 μειμσθωμέ]νος παρέξεται ἀλείς  
 .....]...κεῖς. μηδενὶ δὲ τῶν  
 ὁμολογ]οῦντων ἐξόντες πα-  
 ραβαίνει]ν τι τῶν ὁμολ[ογηθέν-  
 15 των .....].[.].....

11 l. ἀλείς

B

(X agrees to lease to Y?) the pool (near the village of A of the B?) toparchy (which he says he bought in?) the . . . nth year of Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, on condition that each of them shares the supply of fishing-tackle(?) and all . . . and that each takes a half share of all fish coming in. The lessee will supply fishermen (in sufficient numbers?). None of the agreeing parties shall have power to contravene any of the agreed conditions . . .'

1-3 This passage remains rather intractable. The traces suggest ἐν οἱ[ ] ἔχει [περὶ (κώμην) τῆς (ποιᾶς)] τοπαρχίας (ποιούς?) ἐράφῃσι (= ἐδάφεισι), but this is hard to reconcile with the date in the dative and the isolated position of χάρυβδιν (5), and the presumed misspelling is also not encouraging. Possibly χάρυβδιν is the end of a relative clause which began with ἦν, defining the position of the pool and the date of its construction or acquisition. If φησί is to be recognized, it is not preceded by ὡς or an infinitive ending.

4 Restore probably διελθόντι or ἐνεστῶτι and the number of the regnal year. Regnal years of Gaius run from one to five. Only δευτέρῳ is excluded by the trace. The dative case makes it appear that this is some antecedent date and not the year for which the lease was agreed, but if it is right to take τω at the end of 3 as the article belonging to ἔτει only the current year or the one immediately preceding are at all likely to be referred to and this would confine the document to the reign of Gaius.

5 χάρυβδιν. In 3269 and 3270 the procedure denoted by the verb χαρυβδεύειν is practised in the vicinity of some locks. It looks as if the χάρυβδις might be the pool of rough water at the foot of the locks.

In P. Ryl. II 123 iii 11 Χάρυβδιν is interpreted as a village name, see index (p. 450) and WB III Abschn. 16a s.v., but the detailed description of it by toparchy, village, and κλήρος, indicates that it is a common noun as here.

See also *Collectanea Papyrologica* (Texts published in honor of H. C. Youtie, ed. Ann E. Hanson) Part II (= PTA 20) No. 68. One clause of this land lease of A.D. 266 runs (17-22):—ἐπι τῷ ἡμάς τοῖς μεμειωμένοις ἔχειν ἀνευ φ(ό)ρον πρὸς συνδρομησίων τῆς λωοκαλάμης ἣν ἔχεις περὶ τὴν αὐτὴν Ἀντιπέρα Πέλα πλησίον λάκκου Διογενίδος λίμνην ὅσων ἐντὸς χαρυβδεως Πασινείου ἀπὸ μηνὸς Παχῶν, 'on condition that we, the lessees, are to have, rent-free, for the retting of the flax, the reservoir which you possess near the same Antipera Pela, close to the cistern of Diogenis, and which is within(?) the pool of Pasinicus, from the month of Pachon'. It is not at all clear what sort of sheet of water the λίμνη was, nor is it possible to be sure whether it formed part of the χάρυβδις or not, since ἐντὸς frequently means 'on this side of'.

6 ἐργατείας. In X 1450 6 ἐργατεία seems to have a concrete sense, 'tools or workmen', says the note. Here, if it is not abstract, it should mean 'tackle', since the fishermen are to be supplied by the lessee (11). Restore, perhaps, something like τῆς ἀλιευτικῆς ἐργατείας καὶ τῆς [?] [ἄλλης ἐπιμελείας] πάσης.

9 ἰχθύος. For the collective sense cf. XIX 2234 16.

11 ἀλεῖς. For the contraction cf. J. H. Moulton, *Grammar of N.T. Greek* ii 89-90; for -εις acc. pl. cf. Mayer 1 270-1.

12 ], . . . κεις. The traces seem to be—1 : foot curved to left. 2 : part of the left-hand side of a round letter. 3 : part of a long descender, ι or ρ. The word is not πελέκεις, cf. P. Cair. Zen. IV 59783. 11, 16 πελέκεις ἀλιευτικοί.

E. G. Turner has suggested ἀ]γάρκεις, 'sufficient', P. J. Parsons τοὺς ἐπ]εικεῖς, 'able, capable'. Both words would suit the meagre traces, but this sense of ἐπικεῖς (see LSJ s.v. ii, 2) is not certainly attested in the papyri. For ἀνάρκεις cf. P. Lond. III 948 (p. 220). 11 παρεχόμενος ὁ κυβερνήτης τοὺς ἀνάρκεις ναύτας. For the order ἀλεῖς τοὺς ἀνάρκεις, strange at first sight, cf. E. Mayer, *Grammatik d. gr. Papyri* ii 2 § 64 (pp. 57-8).

3268

46 5B.48/D(4-8)b

7 × 11 cm.

Second century

The back is blank.

Διονυσίῳ καὶ τοῖς σὺν  
αὐτῷ ἐπιτηρηταῖς ἰ-  
χθύος πόλεως νομοῦ  
᾽Οξύρυγγεῖτου

5 παρὰ Σαραπᾶ Ἀθηναῖου  
τοῦ Σαραπίωνος. ἐκου-  
σίως ἐπιδέχομαι τὴν  
ἄγρην τοῦ ἐκβησομένου  
ἰχθύος διώρυχος Θεμό-  
10 θεως σὺν ὑποχέας  
καὶ θύρας ἀφέεως Φοβόου  
φόρου σν. [. . . .] δραχμῶν  
..]ακοσίω[ν καὶ κε]ραμίου  
12-15 letters ]ρ[. . .

2-3 ἰχθύος 10-11 ἰ. σὺν ὑποχεῖσι καὶ θύραις

'To Dionysius and his fellow supervisors of fish for the city and nome of Oxryrhynchus, from Sarapas son of Athenaeus grandson of Sarapion. Of my own free will I undertake the fishing for the fish forthcoming from the canal of Themothis(?) together with the fish-traps(?) and doors of the sluice at Phobou at the rent . . . of 200(?) drachmas and a jar . . .'

2 On ἐπιτηρηταὶ see F. Oertel, *Liturgie*, 237-46, N. Lewis, *Inventory of Compulsory Services*, s.v.

3 πόλεως νομοῦ. Cf. B.G.U. IV 1062 (= W. Chr. 276). 3-4, as corrected in BL I 93 from W. Schubart, *Papyri Graecae Beroïenses*, 36.

4 At the end a long horizontal acts as a filler sign.

9-10 Θεμό<sup>10</sup>θεως. The name is new. The last two letters in 9 might possibly be λφ.

10 ὑποχέας. Cf. 3269 2 n.

12 σν. [. . . .]. This recalls τὸν σνφωωνθέντα φόρον in 3269 10 but a phi should have left some trace and space tells against σνφωωνθέντος, which in any case would seem to require the article. Other possibilities, suggested by E. G. Turner and P. J. Parsons, might be σνδάλ(ου), σνπ(αντι), and σν-αγ(ομένου), but no exact parallel for any of these has yet been found. Before δραχμῶν we might expect ἀργυρίου, perhaps abbreviated to ἀργ.

13 Space favours [δ]ε]ακοσίω[ν], but [τρ]ακοσίω[ν] may be possible. The ligature to kappa excludes δραχμῶ<sup>13</sup>ν ε]κκοσι.

κεραμίου. Cf. P. Wisc. I 6. 13-14, 20-22, where the jars contain fish products, θρισία and γαρηρά.

3269

28 4B.57/L(1-3)a

8×9 cm.

Third century

The back is blank.

.....] ἄγραν ἰχθύων 6-8 letters ἀνα-]  
 βάσειος τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος α (ἔτους) ἀπό τε ὑπο-  
 χέων πρὸς ταῖς περὶ Πέλα θύραις Τα(ν)-  
 ὑρεως καλουμένας ἐπὶ τῷ ἐε καὶ χα-  
 5 ρυβδέυειν κατὰ τὸ τέταρτον μέ-  
 ρος ἐν ταῖς αὐταῖς θύραις πρὸς τὸ ἔ-  
 χειν τοὺς μεμικθώκτας τὰ λου-  
 πὰ τέταρτα τρία παρέχοντας λί-  
 να καὶ κκάφας καὶ ἀλίεας ὄν πάντων(ν)  
 10 τὸν συνφωνηθέντα φόρον αὐτόθι  
 ἀπεσχήκαμεν διὰ χειρὸς ἐκ πλήρους  
 πρὸς τὸ τήν ἄγραν αὐτὸν ποιήσασθαι  
 ἀ]κωλύτως ἐφ' ὃν προσήκει χρόνον(ν)  
 ...] . . . ια οὔσης τῷ [Ζ]ωίλω δια  
 15 .....] ποιήσασθαι ..... τ' ταις

2 ας<sup>1</sup> 3 τὰ 9 παντῶ 13 l. προσήκει; χρόνῶ

(We agree that we have leased to you?) the right to fish . . . (during?) the Nile flood of the present first year from the fish-traps(?) by the sluice-gates at Pela called the gates of Tanyris on condition that you also(?) fish the pool(?) with a fourth share (in the catch) in the same sluice gates so that the lessors shall have the remaining three shares on providing nets (lines?) and boats and fishermen, for all which things we have received on the spot the agreed rent in cash in full so that he may do the fishing without hindrance for the appropriate term, with a proportionate share reserved(?) to Zoilus . . . to do(?) . . .'

1 ἄγραν ἰχθύων. Cf. 3270 9, P. Wisc. I 6. 3-4; or ἰχθύ[oc cf. 3268 8-9. One of the items leased in P. Giss. Univ. Bibl. 12 is θήρα ἰχθύας and the same phrase occurs in official reports and accounts, P. Hamb. 6, P. Osl. III 89-91, PSI III 160, VII 735. After ἰχθύων in this position 3270 has ὑδάτων τῆς οὔσης ἀναβάσειος. Here we might have had either ὑδάτων or τῆς οὔσης.

2 ἀπό τε ὑποχέων. Cf. 3268 10. The translation 'fish-traps' is a mere guess. The word ὑποχέεις is known only from GGL iii 368. 6, where it is a gloss on Latin *trulla*, cited in the section *de aureis*, and so evidently from Juvenal, *Sat.* iii 108. *Trulla* is a vessel of some sort, perhaps a ladle or scoop. A much better attested word is ὑποχή, denoting some kind of fishing-net.

The τε is difficult. Perhaps it goes with καὶ χαρυβδέυειν even though the verb is in a subordinate construction. As a reading it is unavoidable.

3 Pela is a village in the western toparchy, cf. e.g. X 1285 81. From the name of Antipera Pela in the same toparchy (XIV 1659 42, cf. XXVII 2473 16, XIV 1637 33) we know that both villages stood by a considerable body of water, probably the ancient equivalent of the Bahr Yusuf. This agrees

with the fact that Oxyrhynchus itself, which had two quarters called North Quay and South Quay (*Borrā Kρηπίδος, Νότον Κ.*) was either in the western toparchy or adjoined it on its south side (XII 1475 22 n., XII 1421 3 n.).

Ta(ν)ύρεως. Cf. 3270 10, 12. New as a place-name, it is cited dubiously as a woman's name in NB. 8-9 λίνα. Translate probably 'nets' rather than 'lines'. The Oxyrhynchites are supposed to have abstained from eating fish caught on hooks because of the danger of the hook having touched a sacred fish, *Plut. De Iside et Os.* 7, *Aelian, H.A.* x 46. In fact fish-hooks have turned up in the boxes of Oxyrhynchus papyri, but though they seem to be made of some sort of bronze, to judge from the verdigris on them, there is no guarantee that they are contemporary with the papyri.

In XIX 2234 14 λίνων almost certainly refers to nets. Fishing with lines and bait during that mass poaching expedition is hardly conceivable.

12 αὐτόν. The construction has changed since the subjective ἐε in 4; cf. τῷ [Ζ]ωίλω, 14.

14 [...]. . . ια. Perhaps restore [ἀνα]λογίας, with reference to the profit-sharing mentioned above, cf. ZPE 3 (1968) 3-5 = H. C. Youtie, *Scribimusculae* ii 947-9; ἐξουσίας seems not to fit the traces.

15 . . . . τ' ταις. This looks like a diastole between two mutes, as occurs commonly in third-century texts. Possibly, however, it is a sign of abbreviation, with ταις following separately. A relevant word would be θρίττα, cf. 3268 13 n., but although the first letter might well be theta the intervening traces seem to be too extensive for θρίτταις or even θρείτταις; nor does this word suggest any easy restoration of the text.

3270

18 2B.73/D(d)

15×25.5 cm.

14 September-15 October, A.D. 309

ὑπατ[είας τ]ῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν Οὐαλερίου Λικυνιανοῦ  
 Λικυ[ν]ίου Σεβαστοῦ καὶ Φλανίου Οὐαλερίου Κωνσταντίνου  
 υἱ[ο]ῦ βασιλέων. (vac.)  
 Αὐρηλίω Σαραπίωνι Αφύγγιος ἀπὸ τῆς λαμ(πρᾶς) καὶ λαμ(προτάτης) Ὁξυ-  
 5 ρυγχιτῶν πόλεως καὶ τοῖς κοινοῖς μεμθωταῖς  
 εἰχθυρᾶς πόλεως Ὁξυρυγχιτου (vac.)  
 παρὰ Αὐρηλίω Λουκίω Λουκίου ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλε[ω]ς  
 καὶ τ]ῶν κοινω[ν]ῶν. ἐκουσίας ἐπιδεχόμεθα μ[ε]τ[ε]β[ε]βαί-  
 10 θαι ἄγραν εἰχθύων ὑδάτων τῆς οὔσης ἀναβάσειος  
 θυρῶν Τανύρεως καὶ Ματρίνου ὡς τε ἡμᾶς χα[ρ]υβδέυ[ε]ι-  
 εν διὰ τῶν θυρῶν ἢ καὶ ἄλλους ἀγρεύειν τ[. . . . .]  
 καὶ τελέσομεν ὑπὲρ φόρων τῶν θυρῶν Τα[ν]ύρεως  
 καὶ Ματρίνου ἡμῖν τοῖς μεμθωταῖς ἀργυρίο[ν] τάλαντα  
 δεκατέσσαρα καὶ δραχμᾶς τριχίλιας παρ[έ]χοντες  
 15 ἡμῖν ἀλιε[ύ]σ[α]ς καὶ λίγα .[. . . . .]. του[ c. 10 letters  
 ἀπρολαμβαν[. . . . .] ερον . . . ω .[. . . . .]. [ c. 12 letters  
 τῶν περιγινόμενων εἰχθύων. βεβ[α]ιωμένης

1 ὑπατ[είας 3 υἱ[ο]ῦ 4 αφυγγιος, λαμς, λαμς 5 ρυγχιτων 6 l. εχθυρας;  
 οξυρυγχιτου 9 l. εχθυων; υδατων 10 τανυρεως 12 υπερ 13 l. υμιν 15 l.  
 υμιν 17 l. εχθυων

- δὲ ἡ[μῶν] τῆ[ς] ἐπιδοχῆς π[οι]ησόμεθα τὴν ἄγρ[αν] ἀκωλύ-  
 τω[ς] καὶ ἀποδῶς[ο]μεν τὸν [φ]όρον μετ[ε] τὴν ἄγρ[αν].  
 20 κυρία ἡ [ἐπιδοχῆ] καὶ ἐ[περωτη]θ[ῆ]ς ὠμο[λόγη]σα.  
 (ἀλλὰ καὶ [. . . . .] εἰ ἡμᾶς ἐν ταῖς θύραις [Ματρίνου] (καὶ?)  
 ἐν τοῖς ἀπηλιωτικαῖς μέρεσι περὶ ἐπιδοχῆς  
 Σεμεσέ καὶ [λιβι]κοῖς μέρεσι τῶν αὐτῶν θ[υ]ρῶν  
 Ματρίνου. ἐπὶ τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν Γα[λερίου] Οὐαλερίου  
 25 Μαξιμιανοῦ καὶ Οὐαλερίου Δικινιανοῦ Λικινίου  
 τῶν ἀνικῆτων Σεβαστῶν καὶ τῶν δε[σ]π[ο]τῶν ἡμῶν  
 Μαξιμίνου καὶ Κωνσταντίνου τῶν ἐπιφαν[ε]στάτων  
 Καίσαρων υἱῶν τῶν βασι[λ]έων [. . .].  
 Ὁκτωβρ[ῶν]
- 30 (m. 2) Ἀύρηλιο[  
 καὶ α. . .]

Back (m. 3) ἐχθ(έσεως?) (ταλ.) α  
 ἔχ(αμεν?) (ταλ.) ι <(δρ.)> Β

22 1. περιχώματος 28 ἴων 32 εχθ 33 εχθ 33

'In the consulship of our masters Valerius Licinianus Licinius, Augustus, and Flavius Valerius Constantinus, son of the emperors.'

'To Aurelius Sarapion son of Aphynchis from the glorious and most glorious city of the Oxyrhynchites and to his partners, contractors of the fishing concession of the city (and) of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aurelius Lucius son of Lucius from the same city, and his partners.'

'Of our own volition we offer to lease the right to fish in the waters of the present Nile flood at the lock-gates of Tanyris and Matrinus on condition that we fish the pool(?) through the lock-gates and also fish by other methods(?), and we shall pay for rents of the lock-gates of Tanyris and Matrinus to you the contractors fourteen talents and three thousand drachmas of silver, supplying for you fishermen and nets . . . of the fish that come to hand. If our offer is confirmed we shall carry out the fishing without hindrance, and we shall deliver the rent after the fishing-season(?). This offer is valid and in answer to the formal question I gave my assent. (And we are also to . . . in the lock-gates of Matrinus (and?) in the eastern sections of the embankment of Senemsee and the western sections of the same gates of Matrinus.)'

'In the reign of our masters Galerius Valerius Maximianus and Valerius Licinianus Licinius, the unconquered Augusti, and our masters Maximinus and Constantinus, the most noble Caesars, sons of the emperors, . . . October.'

(2nd hand) 'I, Aurelius . . . and . . .'

Back. 'Arrears, 1 (?) talent. Received, 10 talents 2,000 drachmas.'

6 πόλιος Ὁξυρυνχίτου. Cf. 3268 3 πόλιος νομοῦ Ὁξυρυνχίτου. It presumably means 'city (and) nome of Oxyrhynchus'.

10 Τανύρως. Cf. 3269 3.

11 τ[. . .]. The very meagre traces will allow τ[ρ]ο[π]ο[υ]ς. If the word were certain it would confirm that χαρυβδέειν signifies a definite method of fishing. Since a charybdis is a place, τ[ρ]ο[π]ο[υ]ς might

be attractive and could be accepted as a reading, but this good English construction, 'to hunt the woods, to fish the stream', etc., seems improbable in Greek.

14-15 παρ[έ]χοντες ἡμῖν (= ὑμῖν cf. 13). This restoration seems best. In 3269 it is for the lessors to provide men and tackle. In 3267, however, the lessee supplies them.

15-16 It is possible that the pattern was κ[α]λ[ο]ς [. . . . .] τω[ς] (boats of some sort?; cf. 3269 8-9) ὡστε ἕκαστον | ἀπολαμβάνει[ν] τὸ ἔροσθ[ον] (= αἶροσθ[ον] ἀπ[ὸ] τῶν μ[ε]ρό[ς] [ποστῶν] πάντων) | τῶν περιγομιμένων εἰχθῶν.

18-19 [ἀκωλύ] τω[ς]. Cf. 3269 13.

19 μετὰ τὴν ἄγρ[αν]. Cf. P. Wisc. I 6. 18-19 [ἐπὶ] τῆ ἄγρ[α] (cf. LSJ s.v. ἐπι B II 2). In other types of lease one finds μετὰ τὸν χρόνον. This rather suggests that ἄγρ[α] is used to mean the fishing season, and the mention of the Nile flood (9) reinforces the suggestion.

20 The scribe writes in the plural throughout except in the 'stipulation' clause. The singular is the standard formula, cf. D. Simon, *Studien z. Praxis d. Stipulationsklausein*, 46, but possibly Lucius was the only representative of his party at the concluding of the contract.

21-4 This clause was either left out of the body of the contract by mistake or was added as an afterthought. The opening bracket should probably have been matched by a closing one after Ματρίνου in 24.

21 [. . . . .] εἰ. The last letter is roughly made, but seems much more like ε than ν. Probably we should restore an aorist infinitive, e.g. [χαρυβδέει] (= χαρυβδέειν), depending on a verb of agreement understood.

[Ματρίνου] is restored on the basis of τῶν αὐτῶν θ[υ]ρῶν Ματρίνου (23-4).

22-3 περὶ ἐπιδοχῆς Σεμεσέ. This is a new embankment name.

24 The space available for Γα[λερίου] Οὐαλερίου is rather short; possibly the second *nomen* was accidentally omitted because of the homocoteleuton.

24-8 Here a dating clause expressed in terms of regnal years is expected, cf. XXXI 2585 1-2 n. Instead we have a clause that looks as if it is imitated from dates by magistrates or provincial governors. No other example is known to me. It is impossible to say whether or not the regnal year numbers were given in the damaged portion. They would be 18 (Galerius), 6 (Maximinus), 4 (Constantine), 2 (Licinius) = A.D. 309/10.

29 Ὁκτωβρ[ῶν]. This limits the date to the period XVIII Kal. Oct.-Id. Oct. (14 September-15 October), A.D. 309. See WB III Abschn. 7 s.vv εἰδοί, καλῶνδαι, νῶναι, for various ways in which it might have been expressed.]

30-1 Restore probably something like Ἀύρηλιο[ς] Λούκιος καὶ οἱ κοινωνοὶ μεμθῶμεθα τὴν ἄγρ[αν] καὶ ἀποδῶμεν τὸν φόρον ὡς πρόκειται.

32-3 The endorsement in 32 is close to the top edge and slightly left of the middle; that in 33 is about 2 cm. below and further to the left. If I understand them correctly, the lower entry was written first, when a representative of the lessors made a note that, of the rent of 14 talents 3,000 drachmas, 10 talents 2,000 drachmas had been received.

The higher one is a note of arrears. One might expect the sum to be the difference between the total rent and the sum mentioned in the lower endorsement, which would be 4 talents 1,000 drachmas, but there is only one figure after the talent symbol. Presumably, therefore, these notations were made on separate occasions, as their placings indeed suggest. As well as the payment of 10 talents 2,000 drachmas, noted down, at least one other instalment was paid—some blotted remains of ink near the top edge on the right might possibly be part of the record of it. The higher entry is the sum outstanding after the second or a subsequent instalment had been paid.

33 ἔχ(αμεν?). The form restored supposes that the damaged abbreviation sign is the L-shaped wedge that is a vestigial alpha. However, it may be simply an oblique stroke, in which case perhaps ἔχ(ομεν) should be preferred.

## 3271. PETITION TO A PREFECT

39 3B.78/J(1-3)c

7.5 × 8.5 cm.

c. A.D. 47-54

Only the top survives of this petition to Cn. Vergilius Capito, prefect of Egypt A.D. 47-52. It is interesting because the petitioner is apparently the mother of two Roman citizens and householder of a house in the Gamma district of Alexandria, and because it contains a word that has not yet appeared in the dictionaries.

The back is blank.

Γναίωι Ούεργιλίωι Καπίτωνι δι(ὰ) δύο υἱ(ῶν)

Κλαυδίωι Ποτάμωνος καὶ Ἀπολλ( )

παρὰ Ἰσιδώρας τῆς Ἀπολλωνίου(υ).[

δε κατὰ δὲ τεκνοθεσίαν Διονυσίου(υ)

5 ἑτοῦ καὶ . . .ωνίου' Ἀλεξάνδρ . . . σταθμούχου

οἰκίας τῆς οὐτέρας ἐν τῷ γ̃

. . .]. . . . .[

1 δ, υἱ°      2 ἀπολ̃      3 ἀπολλωνί̃      4 διονυσι̃

<sup>1</sup>To Gnaeus Vergilius Capito by agency of (her) two sons Claudius Potamon and Claudius Apoll(oniuss?) from Isidora daughter of Apollonius but, by adoption, of Dionysius alias . . .onius, Alexandrian, householder of a house in the Gamma district. . .'

<sup>1</sup> Capito's term as prefect lasted from some time before 25 January, A.D. 48 till at least 24 April, A.D. 52, see *ZPE* 17 (1975) 272. The first date rests on the usual view that in *GIL* iii 6024 the iteration figures for *trib. pot.* (VII) and *imp.* (XV) are correct, so placing the inscription earlier than the eighth assumption of *trib. pot.*, and that the figure for the consulship should be corrected from V (A.D. 51-4) to IV (A.D. 47-50).

<sup>2</sup> Capito's successor was in office certainly by 29 March, A.D. 54, possibly earlier in that year, see *ZPE* 17 (1975) 273. His predecessor was in office in Claudius' seventh term of *trib. pot.*, 25 January, A.D. 47-24 January, A.D. 48. Therefore the years in which this document may fall run from A.D. 47 to A.D. 54.

<sup>3</sup> υἱ(ῶν). Presumably Isidora's sons had acquired the Roman citizenship recently, some time in the reign of Claudius. The phrasing is awkward, because it is not clear at first whose sons they are. It was perhaps a matter of precedence that, as Roman citizens, they should be mentioned before their mother.

<sup>4</sup> Ἀπολλ( ). For possible names see NB and D. Foraboschi, *Onomasticon*. Most likely, of course, is Ἀπολλ(ωνίου), particularly as this is his maternal grandfather's name, see 3.

<sup>5</sup> 3-4. At the end of 3 the traces are very cramped. At the beginning of 4 the letters δε are placed to the left of the normal alignment, but this is slightly obscured by the fact that the interlineation in 5 also begins in ecthesis. It has not proved possible to identify here any antithesis to κατὰ . . . τεκνοθεσίαν, such as φύσει.

It may be that the traces at the end of 3 were the letters ου, written too closely to satisfy the writer and so cancelled and replaced by the raised omicron; δε may be an erroneous repetition of δέ, but it is difficult to see why it should be outside the normal left-hand alignment.

<sup>6</sup> τεκνοθεσίαν. This word is not in *LSJ* or *Suppl.*, but see P. Col. Zen. I 58. 9, a reference given in S. Daris, *Sproglö Lessicale* under the erroneous lemma τεκνόθεσει, which was invented in the index of P. Col. Zen. I.

<sup>7</sup> . . .ωνίου. Perhaps Ἀρβωνίου or Ἀμμωνίου. Other possibilities are given in F. Dornseiff-B. Hansen, *Rückläufiges Wb. d. gr. Eigennamen*, 230-40; none seem more attractive than the two already mentioned.

## 3271. PETITION TO A PREFECT

Ἀλεξάνδρ . . . It looks very much as if Ἀλεξάνδρως was written first and altered, presumably to a feminine form intended to refer to Isidora. Ἀλεξάνδρως is attested, but rarely, see P. M. Fraser, *Ptolemaic Alexandria* ii 116 n. 24, also Ἀλεξάνδρως, cf. *CIG* 3142. 40. Neither of these is recognizable here. I am inclined to think that Ἀλεξάνδρως can be read, though I cannot find this form used of persons elsewhere. Her sons are Romans, so that one would be disposed to think that she herself was of the full citizen class of Alexandria, but that does not automatically follow. In any case the term here is both doubtfully read and of doubtful interpretation.

If, in spite of my view, the word was altered to, and not from, Ἀλεξάνδρως, it and the following expression will apply to Isidora's adoptive father. σταθμούχου. Cf. F. Preisigke, *Fachwörter*, 158. The word usually applies to the owner of premises let to tenants.

<sup>6</sup> τῆς οὐτέρας ἐν τῷ γ̃. For the division of Alexandria into five *grammata*, alpha to epsilon, see P. M. Fraser, *Ptolemaic Alexandria* i 34-5. If γ̃ is rightly read, this is the first documentary reference to the Gamma district, cf. *ibid.* 35. Only α is a possible alternative, but it seems much more likely that the left-hand part of this letter is a curved and sloping upright than that it is part of the loop of alpha.

For the whole phrase cf. *BGU* IV 1115. 16-17 οἰκία ἐν συνοικίᾳ τῆς οὐ̃[ε] ἐν τῷ Δέτα.

## 3272. LIST OF DISTRICT NAMES

33 4B.83/C(1-2)a

9 × 34.5 cm.

c. A.D. 61/2

The list occupies the middle of a tall strip of papyrus. Upside down in relation to it was a list of personal names, with patronymics and ages, preceded by a heading which may be conjecturally restored as:

6-8-letter name κωμογράφιατεὺς Ταλαῶ(ι)  
κατ' ἄνδρα λαογραφίας τοῦ ἱεροῦ Νέρωνος  
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Αυτοκράτορος  
] (vac.) ἔτους (vac.)

'N., village scribe of Talao: individual list of the poll-tax for the sacred 8th year of Nero Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator.'

On *ἱεροῦ* in this formula see O. Montevecchi in *Aegyptus* 51 (1971) 212-20. If Professor Montevecchi's theory is right the heading should be dated between 29 August and 12 October, A.D. 61, see *op. cit.* 213-14, but there is the possibility that the heading may have been copied later from a document out of which this list was extracted. Most of the meagre remains are of the ages and the ends of the patronymics.

At first sight it looks as if this list of names was the original use of the papyrus, which is blank on the back. However, the displacement of one of the ages to a spot higher than the end of the patronymic which precedes looks as if it was done to avoid the end of the first line of the list of districts and indicates rather that the list of districts stood there first. A possible explanation might be that the piece which included the district list and the blank spaces above, below, and to the right, was cut from a used roll, and that on this a scribe wrote the list of personal names, avoiding the seven-line district list as best he might. The back is blank.

The interest and the puzzle of the district list is the meaning of the heading δ̃ τόμος μητροπόλεως. Does it mean 'fourth roll for the nome capital' or 'fourth section of the

nome capital? Six names of districts follow. The total of district names attested is rather more than twenty-four, see H. Rink, *Strassen- u. Viertelnamen von Oxyrhynchus*, 52, perhaps more than thirty, see *HSCP* 79 (1975) 17 n. 50. It is difficult to be sure how many of these existed at any one time as administrative units, but it is possible that these six district names might represent about one-fourth or one-fifth of the city and form a convenient administrative division.

It seemed proper to make the text available in case that explanation is the correct one, but the usage of the word *τόμος* to mean 'roll' is common, whereas I have found no good parallel to suggest that it might mean 'section' in this sort of context.

Perhaps the text was a table of the contents of a roll and possibly it formed the first column of the roll and was followed by a register containing information arranged in six sections corresponding to the district names.

5 δ̄ τόμος μητροπόλεως  
Λυκίων Παρεμβολῆς  
Δρόμου Θοήριδος  
Δρόμου Γυμνασίου  
Μητροπόλεως  
'Ηρακλέους τό(πων)  
Πλατείας

6 τῶ

'Fourth roll for the nome capital. Lycians' Camp, Thoeris Street, Gymnasium Street, Metroum, District of Heracles, Square.'

### 3273. COMMUNICATION TO AN EPISTRATEGUS

29 4B.63/C(6-7)a

17.5 × 24 cm.

First century

The recipient of this document is a new epistrategus, Q. Sanquinius . . . inius Maximus, presumably related to the senatorial Sanquinii listed in *PIR*<sup>1</sup> iii 172-3, Nos. 133-6. The last of these also had the *praenomen* Quintus and the *cognomen* Maximus; he was twice suffect consul and died in office as legate of Lower Germany just before A.D. 47. It might be that the new epistrategus is an adopted son of this Q. Sanquinius Maximus and that the damaged element of the name is his original *nomen*.

There is no internal evidence for the date except from the handwriting, a good-sized and carefully written documentary script. It is best paralleled in P. Lond. II 276 (p. 148; Facsimiles II Pl. 12, illustrated also in F. G. Kenyon, *Palaeography of the Greek Papyri*, Pl. IV opp. p. 42); that document dates from A.D. 15, but there is no guarantee that 3273 is very close to it in date. P. Lond. II 177 (p. 167; Facsimiles II Pl. 14) of A.D. 40-1 is also not very dissimilar. It would be reasonably prudent to put 3273 down as belonging to the first century and more probably earlier in that century than later.

It is evident from the text that Oxyrhynchus lay in the division of Egypt administered by the epistrategus, but the division is not named. Oxyrhynchus lay well within the area known as the Heptanomia and presumably became part of it as soon as it was created, having previously belonged to the Thebaid. The creation of the Heptanomia 'cannot be later than Vespasian and may go back to Augustus' (J. D. Thomas in *Akten d. XIII. Intern. Papyrologenkongresses*, p. 402 n. 18). However, no epistrategi of the Heptanomia are known before the reign of Vespasian, see M. Vandoni, *Gli Epistrategi*, p. 21. The combination of uncertainties about the date of this document and the date of the creation of the Heptanomia make it impossible to say for sure whether Sanquinius was epistrategus of the Thebaid or of the Heptanomia.

The subject of the text is a mistake made in nominating to the office of sitologus a man too poor to guarantee possible deficiencies by confusion with another man who had the same name, but not the same patronymic, and who was rich enough to serve. Obviously the aim of the writer was to have the right man appointed, but the text breaks off before it becomes clear whether the document should properly be described as a report or a complaint or a petition. The sender's description of his own position is sufficiently ambiguous to add to the difficulty of deciding what his point of view was, see 2-3 n.

The back of the document is blank.

Κοῦνται Σανκυνίω [3-4], υἱῶι Μαξίμωι ἐπιστρατή(γῳ)  
παρὰ Εὐδαίμονος Μάρ[κ]ου Ἀντωνίου Σπένδοντος  
φορολό[γ]ου. ἐν τοῖς εἰδοθε[ῖς] εἰς χειρολογίαν  
τοῦ Ὀξυρυγχίτου νομοῦ ἀνδράκι κατὰ πλάνην  
5 ἐνεγράφη ἀντὶ Βελλέου τοῦ Διονυσίου  
εὐπόρου καὶ εὐθεοῦντος εἰς τ[ὴν] χρεῖ-  
αν ὁμώνυμος ἕτερος Βελ[λή]ς Πατερμού-  
θιος ἄθετος καὶ π[ε]νιχρὸς. ἀμφοτέ-  
ρων δὲ ὄντων ἀπ[ὸ] κ[α]τὰ Τεκνὸν  
10 τοῦ αὐτοῦ Ὀξυρυγχίτου νομοῦ, ἀλλὰ-  
γέντος ὡς πρόκει[ται] κατὰ πλάνην τῶν  
πατρωνύμων [8-10 letters] του. [6-8 letters  
... εμνηθ[  
Βελλῆν Διο[νυσίου  
15 ἐπίδ[ε]ξι[σ]ωμ[ε]  
..βη[  
...[  
].].[

'To Quintus Sanguinius ... inius Maximus, epistrategus, from Eudaemon, (slave?) of Marcus Antonius Spondon collector. Among the men nominated to serve as sitologi in the Oxyrhynchite nome was listed by mistake instead of Belles son of Dionysius, financially sound and fit for the service, another man of the same name, Belles son of Paternuthis, unfit for the service and poor. Since they are both from the village of Tacona in the same Oxyrhynchite nome and since the patronymic was mixed up by mistake, as stated above, ...'

1 [3-4].  $\nu\lambda\omega\iota$ . The traces appear to come from a crossbar; the best possibility is  $\nu\lambda$  and  $\nu\lambda$  is the next best, though perhaps  $\kappa$ ,  $\epsilon$ , and  $\nu$  are also possible. At base-line level on the edge before the gap there is a tiny and faint trace of ink; the wide spacing between the other words in this line suggests that it is accidental ink rather than part of a letter. There are at least twenty-eight known possible *nomina*: Arquinius, Asinius, Atinius, Avinius, Catinius, Clusinius, Corvinius, Cosinius, Cusinius, Fulcinius, Graecinius, Latinius, Licinius, Lisinius, Mescinius, Oclatinus, Ovinus, Prastinius, Rasinius, Reginus, Saevinius, Sicinius, Stertinius, Titinius, Tutinius, Vatinius, Verginius, Volcinius. This list is based on a cursory search of *PIR*<sup>2</sup> (A-L) and *PIR*<sup>1</sup> (M-Z) and is not likely to be complete.

2-3 The version given in the translation is not certain. A survey of the references to *φορολόγος*, and its cognates *φορολογέω* and *φορολογία*, given in WB and in S. Daris, *Spoglio Lessicale*, shows that they are rare words and the passages cited are unhelpful. Some from the late Byzantine period clearly refer to private rent-collecting. In the Ptolemaic and Roman periods the words refer to tax-collection but the contexts are mostly vague. In PSI VII 792 *φορολογία* is used (in lines 7, 8, and 13; correct *Spoglio*) in connection with the transport of grain received by the state as tax and the delivery of it to the department of the *procurator ad Mercurium*, see XXXI 2567 9 n.

Most relevant to our case, however, is the lately published P. Vindob. Tandem 9, where the issue of seed corn for A.D. 11/12 by a sitologus is authorized by the strategus, the royal scribe, and one  $\text{C}\phi\beta\lambda\omega\iota$  (reading uncertain)  $\text{X}\rho\eta\sigma\iota\mu\omega\iota\ \text{K}\alpha\iota\sigma\alpha\rho\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma\ \text{f}\omega\rho\omega\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omega\iota\omega\iota$  (19-20). The editors point out (20 n.) that in the related P. Lond. II 256(d) and (e)—pp. 95-8—a man called  $\text{F}\alpha\upsilon\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma\ \text{P}\rho\iota\sigma\kappa\omega\iota\ \text{K}\alpha\iota\sigma\alpha\rho\omega\iota$  appears to perform the same function for A.D. 10/11 though his title is not specified. These persons are plausibly regarded as imperial slaves, but their nomenclature is odd, for though the translations call them respectively the sons of Chresimus and Priscus no slave or freedman ought to have an official filiation. However, the addition of *Kαίσαρος* makes it clear that they are in the imperial service, probably as slaves, cf. P. R. C. Weaver, *Familia Caesaris*, 48, so the solution may be to regard Chresimus and Priscus as the former owners from whose possession the slaves Siphilus (*σίς*) and Faustus passed into the *familia Caesaris*. To this I can produce no good parallel, the nearest being the *agnomina* derived from the names of former owners and ending in *-ianus*, *-anus*, and *-inus*, see Weaver, op. cit., 212-26. If these men are indeed imperial slaves, M. Antonius Spondon may be an imperial freedman deriving his name from Mark Antony through, probably, one of the two daughters of Antony and Octavia, cf. M. Antonius Pallas, M. Antonius Felix. The juxtaposition of the names indicates that Eudaemon was Spondon's slave.

Other hypotheses, which appear less probable at the moment, might be that Spondon was a *publicanus* (concessionary of a farmed tax), see H. J. Mason, *Greek Terms for Roman Institutions*, 97, s.vv. *φορολογέω*, *φορολόγος*, or that he was a soldier assigned to tax-collecting duties.

12  $\text{πατρωνίμου}$ . This word is new in the papyri. Very possibly  $\text{ὀνόματος}$  is to be supplied in the lacuna that follows it.

13 ...  $\text{εμπνηθῆ}$ . Articulate probably  $\text{μνηθῆ}$ , whether it alludes to information laid in the present document or not.

15 Above  $\text{ἐπιδ[ὶ]δ[ω]μ[ι]}$  there are remains of about ten letters interlined. Very little has been read, viz.  $\text{. . . ητθ . . . [ . . . ]}$ , and it is not possible to say whether the word or words should have been inserted before or after  $\text{ἐπιδ[ὶ]δ[ω]μ[ι]}$ .

## 3274. PETITION

A 16/3(h)

24 × 20 cm.

c. A.D. 99-117

The chief interest of this and the following item is the name of a procurator of the *idios logos*, Aulus(?) Priferenius Augurinus, who has previously appeared in P. Ryl. II 291 in the unrecognizable form  $\text{]}\Phi\epsilon\rho\epsilon\nu\acute{\iota}\omega\iota\ \text{A}\gamma\lambda\text{. . . [}$ , which can now be re-read from a photograph kindly supplied by the John Rylands Library and plausibly restored as  $\text{]}\Pi\rho\text{]}\epsilon\text{-}\phi\epsilon\rho\{\epsilon\}\nu\acute{\iota}\omega\iota\ \text{A}\gamma\gamma\omega\rho\text{[}\acute{\iota}\nu\omega\iota$ , in spite of the poor spelling. In H.-G. Pflaum, *Les carrières* iii 1107 his name is given from P. Ryl 291 as Herenius Ag . . . (cf. *PIR*<sup>2</sup> iii 124, iv 71, H 101) and by an oversight he is listed as a *iuridicus*. This reference does not appear at all in the latest list of heads of the *idios logos*, P. R. Swarney, *The Ptolemaic and Roman Idios Logos*, 127-8.

His exact date is hedged about with difficulties. Of 3274 it can be said that it is of the reign of Trajan and after some unspecified time in the third regnal year, A.D. 99/100 (18, 46). In 3275 the day is partly preserved, Payni 2(0-29) = 14-23 June, but the regnal year number is lost. One clue is offered by the name of the addressee, the strategus Apion who is otherwise known only from XXXVIII 2852 dated in 8 Trajan, A.D. 104/5, but this cannot be pressed too closely since Apion's neighbours in office are dated to 2 December, A.D. 99 (XLI 2958) and A.D. 110/11 (XXXVI 2758 1 n.). Augurinus' named neighbours in office are even further away on both sides, see P. R. Swarney, *Idios Logos*, 127. Trajan's victory title *Dacicus*, acquired at the end of A.D. 102 (*RE* Suppl. Bd. X col. 1069), shows that the earliest possible date for 3275 is 14-23 June, A.D. 103. The absence of *Optimus* on the other hand allows no limitation of the date, see P. Bureth, *Les titulatures*, 51-2.

The description of P. Ryl. II 291 says that the tenth year of Trajan or Hadrian is mentioned, which is based on line 9  $\text{]}\delta\epsilon\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega\iota\ \acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\iota\ \text{T}\rho\alpha\iota\text{[}\alpha\nu\omicron\upsilon\text{. . .}$  We can now be fairly confident that the emperor is Trajan, but since the papyrus is broken immediately on the left any year between the tenth and nineteenth might have stood here and we can even envisage the possibility of  $\text{τ}\omega\upsilon\ \acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\iota\omicron\gamma\tau\omega\iota\ \delta\epsilon\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega\iota\ \acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\iota\ \text{T}\rho\alpha\iota\text{[}\alpha\nu\omicron\upsilon\ \kappa\tau\lambda.$ , which would allow us to bring the range of dates to include Trajan's ninth year, A.D. 105/6.

This range of possible dates compels us to consider the fragment of the name of a holder of this office apparently functioning in 8 Trajan which survives in BGU IV 1033. 20. The first edition has  $\text{]}\mu\omega\iota\ \tau\omega\upsilon\ \pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma\ \tau\acute{\omega}\ \text{ἰδ}\acute{\iota}\omega\ \lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omega\iota\ \tau\acute{\omega}\ \eta\ (\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\iota)$ . Wilcken corrected this to  $\text{]}\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu\omega\iota$  in *Archiv* 3 (1906) 505. A photograph supplied by Dr. W. Müller of the Staatliche Museen zu Berlin shows that as well as  $\text{]}\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu\omega\iota$ , which is not compelling, we might read  $\text{]}\alpha\omega\iota\upsilon$  (cf. G. Plaumann, *Der Idioslogos*, 68),  $\text{]}\beta\omega\iota\upsilon$ ,  $\text{]}\kappa\iota\omega\iota\upsilon$ , or  $\text{]}\mu\omega\iota\upsilon$ . In my opinion, therefore, this is not Augurinus but a previous holder of the office.

The unusual names make it certain that there is some connection with the procurator of Achaea A. Pomponius C. f. Quirina Augurinus T. Priferenius Paetus, see H.-G. Pflaum, *Les carrières* i 167-8 (No. 72). This person had had a successful military career and was decorated by Trajan after a victory over the Getae, probably belonging

to the first Dacian war concluded in A.D. 102 since there is no specific mention that it was part of the second expedition (so Vollgraff, *BCH* 28 (1904) 426). Pflaum repeats Groag's argument that the absence of *Dacicus* from Trajan's titles in the Argive dedication to the procurator of Achaëa indicates that he held the post already in A.D. 102, that is after the victorious conclusion of the first Dacian war but before the bestowal of the title at the end of the same year. The same argument appears also in *RE* xxii 2 col. 1967. Unfortunately the omission of *Dacicus* is a modern error beginning, as far as I can see, with *ILS* 8863; at any rate *Δακικῶδ* is in the first edition, *BCH* 28 (1904) 425, likewise in *Αἴ* 1905. 6, and in R. H. Lacey, *The Equestrian Officers of Trajan and Hadrian*, 9. This procuratorship, a centenarian post, is attested for some moment after Trajan acquired the title *Dacicus*. The charge of the *idios logos* was a ducenarian post which could well have been the next step in the same man's career, and I suggest that this is a likely hypothesis.

For the procurator of Achaëa and other Priferonii of the same period see also *RE* xxii 2 coll. 1967-70, Suppl. Bd. xiv (1974) 484-5, and for another equestrian one see especially H.-G. Pflaum, *Les carrières* i 166-7 (No. 71).

This text is a petition to Augurinus from a lady about her dead brother's estate. Half of it was confiscated by Augurinus as a result of a case brought by an informer and she claims that she had paid out the equivalent to settle the deceased's debts. Another brother had apparently taken possession of the estate in any case. The damaged and lost portions at the foot would perhaps have given us more details.

The tops of two copies survive in a rubbed and broken state. They were glued together edge to edge after being written, as is shown by the fact that the initial letter of line 46 is partly under the left-hand sheet. The writing is probably all by the same hand, though there is a possibility that two scribes wrote one copy each and that the resemblance is due to the use of the same style of handwriting. I am unable to say why the duplicate copies were filed in this way or whether they are from official or private records. The back was used, after the join was made, for some sort of account, probably arranged by daily entries, though the damage is so very severe that it is difficult to say anything about it for certain.

## i

Ἀἴλωι Πριφε]ρνίωι Ἀγούρινῶι

c. 8 κα]ῖ πρὸς τῶ ἰδίῳ λό]γω

παρὰ c. 6 ]ίαις τῆς Θέωνος

διὰ c. 7 ]ς Διο[υ]ίου τοῦ

5 Ἀρποκρατ]ί[ων]ος τῶν ἀπ' Ὁ]ξυρύχ(ων)

πόλεως.] εἰ[κ] μὲν ἡμῶν

5. ο]ξυρυγ<sup>x</sup>

μῶνιου Ἀ]μμωνίου κατηγόρου

ἐκρίθ]ην ἐπὶ σοῦ τοῦ κυρίου περ[ί]

ὑπαρχ]όντων Διδύμου ἀδελφοῦ

10 μου] ἀναρθέντων ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀδελ-

φοῦ] ἡμῶν Διονυτᾶτος καὶ ἔδο-

ξεν ἀν]αλαβεῖν τὴν ἡμίαιαν τῶν

ὑπαρχ]όντων τοῦ Διδύμου ὑπὲρ ἧς διετέθη' καὶ

εἰ]δηλωσά σοι τῶ εὐεργέτη ἡμῶν ἀποδε-

15 δωκέμαι με ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ χρέα δα-

νισταῖς καὶ ἀπεφῆνω ἐπιδοῦναι

μ]έ σοι ἀναφόρ[ιον] περὶ τούτων,

δυν] ἔστιν τ[ὸ] κα[θ' ἑν.] τῶ μὲν τρίτῳ

ἔτει] Τραιανοῦ Κ[αίσαρος το]ῦ κυρίου

20 ἀπέ]δωκα .[ c. 12 letters .] c κατὰ

c. 20 letters ]ακοσίαν

c. 23 letters ] μαιω

c. 22 letters ] ρ. τρυ

c. 22 letters ] Πτολλίω' ν'

25 c. 22 letters ] αρτα

c. 30 letters ] Τραιανο.

c. 30 letters ] Διονυσιο()

c. 27 letters δρα]χμίας

12, 14 l. ἡμίαιαν

15-16 l. δανεισταῖς

## ii

Ἀ[ἴλωι Πρι]φερνίωι Ἀγούρειῶι

30 δ[ c. 8 letters], καὶ πρὸς τῶ ἰδίῳ

(vac.) [λόγω] (vac.)

π[αρὰ c. 4 ]τρίαις τῆς Θέωνος διὰ

c. 8 letters ] Διονυσί[ο]ν τοῦ Ἀρποκρα-

τίωνος τῶν ἀπ' Ὁ]ξυρύχων πρόλλ[εως.

35 εἰ]κ] μὲν ἡμῶν Ἀ]μμωνίου Ἀμμωνί]ου

κατηγόρου ἐκρίθην ἐπὶ σοῦ τῶ κυρίου

περὶ ὑπαρχόντων Διδύμου τῶ ἀδελ-

φοῦ μου ἀναρθεθέντω[ν ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀδελ-  
 φοῦ ἡμῶν Διονυτᾶτος [καὶ ἔδοξε  
 40 ἀναλαβεῖ[ν τὴν ἡμίσειαν τῶν ὑπαρ-  
 χόντων τοῦ [Διδύμου καὶ ἐδήλω-  
 κά σοι τῷ εὐεργέτῃ ἀποδεδωκέναι με  
 ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ χρέ[α δανεισταῖς καὶ ἀπε-  
 φήνω ἐπιδο[ῖναί με σοι ἀναφόριον  
 45 περὶ τούτω[ν ὧν ἔστω τὸ καθ' ἔν.  
 τῷ μὲν γ (ἔτει) [Τραιανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου  
 ἀπέδωκ[α c. 25 letters  
 ρογραφ.[ c. 25 letters  
 καὶ το.[ c. 25 letters

'To Aulus(?) Prifernius Augurinus the . . . and (procurator) in charge of the *idios logos*, from Demetria(?) daughter of Theon by agency of . . . son of Dionysius, grandson of Harpocraton, inhabitant of the city of the Oxyrhynchi. As a result of information laid by Ammonius son of Ammonius, accuser, I was brought to trial before you, my lord, in a case concerning the property of Didymus my brother taken by our brother Dionytas and the decision was to confiscate the half of Didymus' property concerning which provision was made in his will and I informed you, my benefactor, that I had paid back the said half as debts to creditors on his behalf and you delivered judgement that I should submit a memorandum to you about these matters, of which the detailed story is as follows. In the third year of Trajan Caesar the lord I paid back . . .

2 See 30 n.

3 See 32 n.

4 Possibly the text had διὰ τοῦ ἀνδρός Δ. τοῦ Α., 'by agency of her husband, D. son of H.', but for the purposes of the translation the other possibility has been preferred.

7 κατηγοροῦ. See *CE* 49 (1974) 145-6.

10 It is not quite clear what ἀναρθεθέντων means, but it seems that she is claiming that although she had settled the debts of her dead brother it was her other brother who actually took possession of the estate.

13-14 The interlineations in both lines come earlier than it seems possible to insert them, i.e. over -ων τοῦ Διδ- and over -λωκά σοι τῷ ε-. In the duplicate no trace of them survives, but they may have come in a more suitable position at the ends of lines 41-2.

22 ],μαιο. The first letter looks like ]ρ; possibly this is a name Ξ]ρμαίω.

23 Possibly the name Τρύ[φων occurred here.

24 The syllabification indicates that Προλλων is nominative.

26 Read probably Τραιανοῦ, as part of a date.

27 Διονυσιο( ). Cf. perhaps 4 and 33.

29 Α[ύλων. The trace is a clear diagonal descending to the right. The connection with the procurator of Achaëa suggests that we should restore Α[ύλων rather than Α[ππίων, Α[εκίμων, Α[ουκίω. Usually the *praenomen* goes with a specific *nomen*. Since this man preferred Prifernius, which was probably his original *nomen*, to Pomponius, which was probably that of an adoptive father, he would be expected to retain Titus as well. It is clear, however, that the remains will not suit any part of Τ(ε)ίτων. In spite of this difficulty of nomenclature, it seems more likely that the head of the *idios logos* is the same man as the procurator of Achaëa than that he is another relative.

30 ς[ c. 8 letters]. This is very puzzling. In spite of the isolated case of Norbanus Ptolemaeus, *δικαιοδότης καὶ πρὸς τῷ ἰδίῳ λόγῳ* in A.D. 63 (P. Fouad 21. 5), it is not usual to find a second post being

held by a procurator, and there seems to be no way of restoring here a formula with *διέποντι* or *δια-  
 δεχομένῳ* indicating a temporary administration, whether of this office or another. It is clear that 3275  
 gives Augurinus no additional office and fairly clear that P. Ryl. II 291 does not do so either. The  
 final traces do not suggest, though they do not absolutely exclude, δ[ικαιοδοτ]ῆ or -δοτ]ῆ, and the same  
 applies, of course, to δ[ικαιοκ]ῆ, -ῆ. They consist of parts of an upright preceded by traces which would  
 combine best to form a diagonal such as that of ]ρ. Alternatively, all the traces might be part of the  
 right-hand half of ]φ and this seems to offer less grammatical difficulty. An escape from the implication  
 that Augurinus held two posts might be to read δ[ικαιοκ]ῆ. The objection to this is that the custom  
 of advertising official salaries in the titulatures is first attested for the reign of Commodus, even though  
 there are traces of an informal classification of posts by this criterion from the reign of Augustus, see *RE* v  
 coll. 1752-3, s.v. *ducentarius*.

It is perhaps worth adding that the remains do not suggest ἀρχιερεῖ, cf. *CE* 49 (1974) 146-7, *ZPE*  
 13 (1974) 32-3, *XLV* 3263 9-10 n.

32 ]πρία. If the traces on the edge of the break are indeed of tau, no alternative to Δημη]πρίαα  
 is offered by F. Dornseiff-B. Hansen, *Rückl. Wb. d. gr. Eigennamen*, 23.

41-2 See 13-14 n.

47-8 The end of line 20 suggests that κατὰ χει-][ἀρ]ογραφο[ν stood here, with χειρόγραφον at the  
 beginning of line 21.

## 3275. REPORT OF PRIESTS

33 4B.84/K(6-9)a

c. 7.5 × 12; 8.5 × 14 cm.

14-23 June, c. A.D. 103-117

The mention of Prifernius Augurinus, see 3274 introd., is the main point of interest  
 in this text, which is a report from representatives of the priesthood of the village temple  
 addressed to the governor of the district, who was apparently expected to pass on the  
 information to the procurator in charge of the *idios logos*. The relations between the  
 temples and the *idios logos* in this period are studied by P. R. Swarney, *The Ptolemaic and  
 Roman Idios Logos*, 83-96.

The sheet, which is blank on the back, has been broken across the middle and the  
 damage in the neighbourhood of this break is so severe that very little of the detail of  
 the report can be recovered and it is not known how much may be missing between the  
 two fragments. Only one of the several tiny scraps which are entirely detached bears  
 ink and on that only a single iota can be read with confidence.

The number of priests was reported, and this was preceded by amounts in grain  
 and money, some of which look as if they record expenditure.

No exact parallel has been identified, though we may compare in a general way  
 parts of P. Tebt. II 298 and VIII 1143-4. For the standard type of report from priests,  
 the *γραφαὶ ἱερέων καὶ χειρικμοῦ*, which contained lists of priests by name and inventories  
 of temple furniture, see E. H. Gilliam, 'The Archives of the Temple of Soknobrais', in  
*YCS* 10 (1947) 181-281, esp. 191-8.

Ἀπίων εστ(ατηγῶ)

παρὰ Ὠρον Κεφάλωνος καὶ

Πανεσιέως Ὠρον ἀμφοτέρων



## 3276-3284. APPLICATIONS FOR EPICRISIS

46 5B.49/K(6)a-f and (7)a-d

A.D. 148/9

These items are the better preserved examples of the remains of a *syncollesimon* or roll-file made up of applications for epicrisis glued together side by side. When all the remains are put together in a logical succession the lower edges, though broken, give the impression of a straight line, indicating that the bottom of the roll was torn away while it was still rolled up and has not been preserved with the top. It is noticeable that the items were of different heights and that the top edge of the roll was very uneven.

Each document has or had a number at the top and we seem to have remains of numbers 109 or 110 up to 121. These numbers all seem to be in the same hand, which may also have added the occasional annotations of district names.

3276 has a number at the top which might be either ρι (= 110) followed by an oblique stroke or ρια (= 111). There are remains of the flanking numbers, 109 and 111, or 110 and 112. The first of these is too damaged to repay transcription; the second is 3277.

3278 has the number ριγ = 113; it therefore follows the previous group either immediately or after a gap which contained one item, no. 112. On the right of 3278 (113) are traces in a hand which matches remains adhering on the left of 3279, which should therefore be 115 (ριε).

3280 has the heading ρις (116), and though there is no join to 3279, the last five items can be placed side by side on the evidence of overlap of text or fibres and their numeration is assured by the clear heading ρκ (120) at the top of 3283. The damaged item falling between 3280 and 3281, which must have been no. 117, has not been transcribed.

The format, as reconstructed, may be summed up in the following scheme:—  
(109 or 110 or (111 or

110?) 111? 112?) 113 (114) (115) 116 (117) (118) 119 120 (121)  
om. 3276 3277 3278 om. 3279 3280 om. 3281 3282 3283 3284

The section of the roll from which the fragments came must have been about 110 cm. long, by very rough measurement. The greatest height preserved is c. 12.5 cm. (3279).

The epicrisis has been studied recently in *Acts of the XIVth International Congress of Papyrology*, 227-32, by Professor O. Montevecchi, who is preparing a re-edition of the texts relating to it. The new items are all concerned with entry to the gymnasial class as distinct from the metropolitan.

The chief novelty is an expanded version of a clause already known from X 1266 concerning admission to the gymnasial class of persons who had no ancestor in the list of the 34th year of Augustus. This special entry is dated to years 3 and 4 of Nero, A.D. 56/7 and 57/8, and the examining officer's name and rank are given in such a way as to clear up a confusion between him and a prefect of Egypt also called Paulinus, see 3279 20 n.

## 3276

ρι. [...] (vac.) Ά[ν]ω Παρ[ε]μβολῆς  
 παρὰ Πετ[ρ] [...]ς Ἀπο[λ]λωνίου τ[οῦ] Πετειρίου  
 μητρὸς [...]της . . . . ου τῶν ἀπὸ Ὁξυρῆγων  
 πόλεω[ς]. κατὰ τὰ κελευθέντα περὶ ἐπικρίσεω[ς]  
 5 τῶν π[ρο]σβανόντων εἰς τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ γυμ[να]σίου  
 ἢ εἰς τ[οῦ] γένου[ς] τοῦ[το]ν ἐτάγη ὁ υἱ[ὸ]ς μου Ἀμμώνιος  
 μητρὸς Ἡρᾶτος Ἀμόιτος [π]ρ[ο]ς [β]ε[β]ηκῶς εἰς (τρεικαιδεκαετείς)  
 τῶ ἐνεστῶτι ἰβ (ἔτει) Ἀντωνί[ου] [Κ]αίσα[ρ]ος τοῦ κυρίου.  
 ὄθεν] παραγεγόμενος πρὸς τὴν τοῦτου ἐπικρί[σ]ιν  
 10 δηλῶ κατὰ τὴν γενομένην τῶ ε (ἔτει) θεοῦ Οὐεσπασιανοῦ  
 ὑπὸ Κοιτ[ω]ρίου Κοιβίου στρ[α]τηγῆσαντος καὶ Νικάνδρου γενομέ-  
 νοιν βα[σι]λεῦ[ς] γρ[α]μμάτω[ς] καὶ ἄλλων καθήκει ἐπικρίσει  
 τῶν ἐκ τ[οῦ] γυμνασίου ἐπικρίσθαι τὸν πατέρα  
 μου ἐπ' ἀμ[φ]όδου Δρόμο[υ] Γυμνασίου καθ' ἃς ἐπήνεγ-  
 15 κεν ἀποδ[ε]ξιζέ[ι]ς ὡς ὁ πάπ[πο]ς αὐτοῦ Εὐβίαν Πτολλί-  
 ωνὸς ἔστιν ἐν τῇ τοῦ λδ (ἔτους) θεοῦ Καίσαρος γρ[α]φῆ[ι]  
 ἐμὲ δὲ προσβάντα] εἰς (τρεικαιδεκαετείς) τῶ α (ἔτει) θεοῦ Τραιανοῦ  
 c. 20 ] ται ἀποδείξεσι  
 c. 25 ] τῆς μητρὸς  
 20 Back, downwards ] ρίου  
 ] Ἄνω Παρεμ[β]ολῆς

6 l. εἰ 7 ὄγ 8 ἰβ 10 ε 11 στρ 12 βα[σι]λεῦ[ς] γρ[α]φῆ[ι] 16 λδ 17 ὄγ  
 α 21 παρῆ

'No. 111(?). Upper Camp district.

'From Pet... son of Apollonius grandson of Peteyris mother . . . daughter of (Pyrrhus?), inhabitant of the city of the Oxxyrhynchii. In accordance with the orders concerning scrutiny of those entering the gymnasial class (to discover) if they are of this stock, my son Ammonius, mother Heras daughter of Amois, was registered as having entered the class of thirteen-year-olds in the present twelfth year of Antoninus Caesar the lord. Therefore I have presented myself for his scrutiny and declare that in the scrutiny of the gymnasial class which took place in the fifth year of the deified Vespasian under Sutorius Sosibius then strategus and Nicander then royal scribe and the other proper persons my father was scrutinized in the Gymnasium Street district in accordance with the evidences which he presented that his grandfather Eubion son of Ptolion is in the list of the thirty-fourth year of the deified Caesar, and (I declare) that I on entering the class of thirteen-year-olds in the first year of the deified Trajan . . .'

1 Ἄνω Παρ[ε]μβολῆς. Cf. 21, 3278 8. Perhaps Παρεμβολῆς was abbreviated as in 21, 3277 1. The number may be ρια = 111 or ρι' = 110, see Intro. If it is 111, no item is unrepresented between 110 and 121.



13-14 It is noticeable that the names of the local officials conducting the scrutiny of 5 Vespaian are not mentioned here as they are in the other documents of this file.

15 In spite of the misleading circumstance that *προβ( )* is used above (6, 9) for parts of *προβαίνω*, we should probably expand here to *προβ(ύτερον)* = *πρεσβύτερον*, 'the elder', indicating that Diogenes was to be distinguished from a younger namesake. This is a common vulgar spelling of the word, see Mayser-Schmoll I i p. 45 lines 38-42 (§ 6, 5).

## 3279

ρϛ. [

παρὰ Πανσιρίωνο[ς] c. 10 τοῦ Ἀ-  
περώτος μητρὸς Διδύμ[η]ς ἀπ' Ὁξυρύγ-  
χων πόλεως. κατὰ τὰ κελευ[θέντα]  
περὶ ἐπικρίσεως τῶν προβα[ίνωντων]  
εἰς τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ γυμνασίου ἢ εἰς[ι] τοῦ γένους  
τοῦτου ἐτάγη ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Ἰππέ[ω]ν Παρεμ-  
β[ο]λῆς ὁ υἱὸς μου Σαραπίων μη[τρὸς] c. 5  
ριος Πανεχά[το]ν προσβεβηκ[ί]ως εἰς (τρεισκαϊδεκαετείς)  
τῶ ἐνεστῶτι β[ε] (ἔτει) Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος  
τοῦ κυρίου. ὅθεν παραγενο[μ]ενος εἰς τὴν  
τοῦτου ἐπικρίσιν δηλῶ κατὰ [τὴν] γενομέ-  
νην τῶ ε (ἔτει) θεοῦ Οὐεσπασιαν[οῦ] ὑπὸ Σουω-  
ρίου Σωσιβ[ί]ου στρατηγέαντος [καὶ] Νικάνδρου  
γενομένου βασιλικῆς γραμμ[α]τέως καὶ  
ὄν ἄλλων καθήκει ἐπ[ί] κρισιν [ἐπικεκριθῆναι]  
τὸν πάππον μου Ἀπε[ρ]ῶτα Ἀπε[ρ] c. 12  
ωνος ἐν ὑπερετέσι ἐπὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἀμφόδου  
ἐν εἴδει τῶν γ (ἔτει) καὶ δ (ἔτει) Ν[έ]ρωνος ὑπὸ  
Κουρτίου Παυλείνου χειλιάρ[χ]ου ἐπικε-  
κριμένων καὶ τὸν [π]α[τ]έρ[α] [μου] προ-  
βάντα γεγενησθαι ἐν ταῖς . . . [ c. 2 τοῦ γυ-  
μνασίου γραφαῖς ἀμφόδου τοῦ [αὐτοῦ] c. 2  
. . . [ . . . ] [ . . . ] [ . . . ] [ . . . ] [ c. 7

6 l. εἴ 10 βL 13 εL 19 γL, δL

No. 115.

From Paysirion son of . . . grandson of Aperos mother Didyme from the city of the Oxyrhynchis. In accordance with the orders concerning scrutiny of those entering the gymnasial class (to discover) if

they are of this stock, my son Sarapion mother . . . ris daughter of Pancchotes was registered in the Cavalry Camp district as having entered the class of thirteen-year-olds in the present twelfth year of Antoninus Caesar the lord. Therefore I have presented myself for his scrutiny and declare that in the scrutiny which took place in the fifth year of the deified Vespaian under Sutorius Sosibius then strategus and Nicander then royal scribe and the other proper persons my grandfather Aperos (son of Aperos grandson of . . . ion?) was scrutinized among those over age in the same district in the category of those scrutinized in the third and fourth year of Nero by Curtius Paulinus military tribune and (I declare) that my father entered and took his place in the (subsequent?) lists of the gymnasium in the same district . . .'

1 ϛ. [ This item must be no. 115, ϛε, because adhering to its left edge are remains of a document in the same hand as that on the remains which adhere to the right of 3278, which is no. 113, ϛϛ. The traces just before the break are mostly below the line; probably the explanation is that only part of the traces belong to ε, while below there is either stray ink or part of an annotation of the district name. We should perhaps print two lines, i.e.

1 ϛε [ ]  
1a . [ ]

but since for 1a 'Ἰππέων Παρεμβολῆς, cf. 7-8, looks unsatisfactory, I am inclined to think that the remains are stray ink.

17 It looks as if the patronymic of this Aperos was the same, i.e. Ἀπε[ρ]ῶτος, followed by τοῦ and then by the grandfather's name, which must have been a short one with a vowel before the omega, e.g. Ἀπ[ε]ριος, Ὁρ[ι]ανος.

18 The applicant's grandfather was scrutinized 'among those over age', which makes it clear that these words refer to the person scrutinized and not to the person applying to have him scrutinized, as was supposed in XII 1452 44-56, 51 nn. The wording there is [ἀκοῶ(οῦθωα)] αἰς—οἰ ed. pr., but a photo shows the expected αἰς—ὁ πατ[ρ] (ἡρ) αὐτοῦ ἐν ὑπ[ε]ρ(ετέσι)—υ) L. pap.—ἐπιμεν[ε] [κ(ε)] ἀποδείξε[ι] (ε)υ).

Usually ὑπερετής means 'beyond the age of liability to poll-tax', that is, in the sixties, see *Archiv* 3 (1904-6) 232-3. In these cases, however, it seems better to suppose that it means 'beyond the normal age for scrutiny', that is, 'over thirteen'. Note that each of these cases relates to an important and anomalous stage in the development of the gymnasial scrutiny, the new one to A.D. 56-8, that in 1452 to the enrolment of A.D. 72/3, see next note.

20 *Κουρτίου Παυλείνου*. The *nomen* is clear to read and the passage removes a difficulty from the list of prefects. This is the person mentioned in a similar connection in X 1266 25, where the *nomen* was read by Grenfell and Hunt as *Κουρτίου* and by C. H. Roberts as *Κουβέλου* (*JRS* 44 (1954) 116-19, cf. *BASP* 4 (1967) 84). The papyrus, now Bodleian MS. gr. class. d. 119 (P), has been inspected and does in fact have *Κουρτίου*.

The passage of 1266, less precise than this one, seemed to be dated to 5 Vespaian = A.D. 72/3; consequently Paulinus was wrongly taken to be identical with the *Παυλίῳ* διαδεξάμενος τὴν ἡγεμονίαν in Josephus *BJ* vii 10, 4. Now 3279 not only reveals his true *nomen* as Curtius but shows that he was a military tribune active in 3 and 4 Nero, i.e. A.D. 56/7 and 57/8. The tribune Paulinus who interviewed Josephus in A.D. 67 (*BJ* iii 8, 1) could perhaps have been our Curtius Paulinus, but, far more important, the way is now open to accepting the identification of the prefect Paulinus with the Valerius Paulinus described in *PIR*<sup>2</sup> iii p. 373 (V 105), cf. H.-G. Pflaum, *Les carrières*, i p. 94, No. 40. P. Strasb. 541 refers in a damaged context to a prefect with the *nomen* Valerius in the reign of Vespaian. The regnal year number is lost and so is the prefect's *cognomen*. Very possibly we should restore the *cognomen* as Paulinus.

It should be noted that we have now no fixed date in the prefecture of Paulinus. Josephus tells us that he succeeded on the death of Ti. Julius Lupus, last known in office some time in 5 Vespaian = A.D. 72/3, cf. XXXVI 2757 i 2.

The words *διαδεξάμενος τὴν ἡγεμονίαν*, used by Josephus to describe Paulinus, would in a document mean quite precisely 'then acting prefect'. In Josephus they may mean something less precise, 'the successor to the prefecture', but since Lupus died in office there is some suggestion that they should be taken in the narrower sense. The titulare in P. Strasb. 541 indicates that the Valerius there was a prefect in his own right, but it would be possible that Valerius Paulinus should have had his appointment as acting prefect confirmed by promotion to full prefect.

Information from this document has been used in *JRS* 65 (1975) 143 (no. 28 a), 183 (§ vi), and a similar document from the Michigan collection has allowed similar conclusions, see P. J. Sijpesteijn, *Flavius Josephus and the Prefect of Egypt in 73 A.D.*, forthcoming in *Historia*.

The new dates of 3 and 4 Nero make it worth while retracing the important stages in the history of the gymnasial epicrisis. All the applications that are complete enough to check make a statement about the scrutiny of 5 Vespasian = A.D. 72/3. Clearly this was a date of some special significance; perhaps an effort was made to compile a complete record in that year. In all but three instances the claim is made that the person scrutinized in A.D. 72/3 passed the scrutiny by proving that an ancestor's name was to be found in the list of 34 Augustus = A.D. 4/5, which date also, therefore, marks an important stage in the institution of gymnasial epicrisis, the earliest known to us and very possibly the initial one.

In the three exceptional cases the persons passed the scrutiny of A.D. 72/3 because of the admission of the applicant or an ancestor to the gymnasial class by Curtius Paulinus, who was active, as we now learn, in A.D. 56/7 and 57/8.

It appears, therefore, that most members of the gymnasial class after A.D. 72/3 derived their right from an ancestor approved in A.D. 4/5, some derived it from one approved in A.D. 56/7 or 57/8, and all had their right finally established by a review held in A.D. 72/3. See now also *BASP* 13 (1976) 182-5.

20-1 *ἐπιτεκρινόμενον*. This is restored in accordance with the reading of X 1266 25, though in the note there the first editors suspected that *εἰςκεκρινόμενον* should be read. However, there is no real analogy with P. Flor. I 57. 73, which they cite, and *ἐπιτεκρινέω* seems to be the word which is appropriate to this context.

22 At the end *μετ[ ]* is possible. This would imply something like *ἐν ταῖς μετ[ ] ταῖς (or τοῦτο) τοῦ γυμνασίου γραφαῖς*, cf. 3283 18, but the space available should accommodate only about seven letters as the most, to judge from neighbouring lines. It is, of course, common to find writing particularly cramped at the ends of lines, so that a long supplement remains possible, though unattractive.

## 3280

ρις

παρὰ Πνεφερώτος Ἡράτος τοῦ Πνεφ[ερώτος  
μητ(ρός) Θατρήτος ἀπ' Ὀξυρ(ύγγων) πόλ(εως). κατὰ τὰ κ[ελευ-  
θέντ(α) περὶ ἐπικρίσεως τῶν προσβαλόντων  
εἰς τοὺς] ἐκ [τ]οῦ γυμ[να]σίου ἢ εἰς τ[οῦ]

3 μη<sup>τ</sup>, οξυρ<sup>-</sup>πδ̄ 3-4 κ[ελευ]θεν<sup>τ</sup> 5 1. εἰ<sup>τ</sup>

‘No. 116.

‘From Pnepheros son of Heras grandson of Pnepheros mother Thatres from the city of the Oxyrhynchi. In accordance with the orders about scrutiny of those entering the gymnasial class (to discover) if they are of . . .’

(The remains of no. 117, identified by a fragment of 118 (3281) adhering to its right side, are too fragmentary to repay transcription.)

## 3281

ρ[η] ]

παρὰ Διονυσίου Διονυσίου τοῦ καὶ Ἀμοίου Διονυ-  
σίου μητρὸς Ἀρκεσίου[ς] Σαραπ[ιάνου] ἀπ' Ὀ-  
ξυρύγγων πόλεω[ς] κατ[ ] τὰ κελ[ε]υθέν-  
5 τα περὶ ἐπικρίσεως [τῶν] προσβαλόντ(ων) εἰς  
τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ γυμ(νασίου) ἐ[ ] ἐ[ ] τοῦ [γ]έγον[ ] οἰ[ ]

5 προσβαλον<sup>τ</sup> 6 γυ<sup>μ</sup>

‘No. 118.

‘From Dionysius son of Dionysius alias Amois grandson of Dionysius mother Arsinoe daughter of Sarapion from the city of the Oxyrhynchi. In accordance with the orders concerning scrutiny of those entering the gymnasial class (to discover) if they are of this stock . . .’

2 Ἀμοί. On short Egyptian genitives such as this see XLIII 3102 5 n.

## 3282

[ριθ ]

παρὰ Σαραπ[ι]άνου Ἀρποκρατίω[νος] τοῦ  
Σαραπίανου μητρ[ὸς] Δη[μητρί]ας  
τ[η]ς καὶ Ἀσκληταρίου Ἡρακλείδου ἀπ' Ὀξ(υρύγγων) πόλ(εως).  
5 κατὰ τὰ κελευθέντα περὶ ἐπικρίσεως  
τ[ῶ]ν προσβαλόντων εἰς (τρεισκαδεκαετείς) εἰ ἐξ ἄμ-  
φοτέρων γονέων εἰς τάγματος ἀπὸ  
γυμνασίου ἐτάγη<sup>ν</sup> ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Δεκά-  
της προ[ ] βεβηκώς εἰς (τρεισκαδεκαετείς) ἔτ[ει]  
10 ιβ[ς] θεοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ. ὅθεν παραγενόμε-  
νος πρὸς [τ]ῆν ἔμμαντοῦ ἐπίκ[ρι]σι  
δηλώ τὸν πάππον μου Σαραπίω[να]  
Ἀρποκρατίανου ἐπικεκρίσθαι [τ]ῆ γε-  
νομένη τῶ ε (ἔτει) θεοῦ Οὐεσπασια[νοῦ]  
15 ὑπὸ Σουαρρίου Σωσιβίου στρατηγ[ή] (σαντος)  
καὶ Νικάνδρου γενομένου βασι[λ]ικοῦ

4 οξ<sup>τ</sup>πο<sup>λ</sup> 6, 9 υγ<sup>σ</sup> 10 ιβ[ς] 14 ε[ς] 15 στρατηγ<sup>η</sup>

‘[No. 119].

‘From Sarapion son of Harpocraton grandson of Sarapion mother Demetria alias Asclatarion daughter of Heracleides from the city of the Oxyrhynchi. In accordance with the orders concerning

scrutiny of those entering the class of thirteen-year-olds (to discover) if they are born of parents both of the category of the gymnasial class, I was registered in the Tenth district as having entered the class of thirteen-year-olds in the twelfth year of the deified Hadrian. Therefore I have presented myself for my own scrutiny and declare that my grandfather Sarapion son of Harpocrater was scrutinized in the [scrutiny] which took place in the fifth year of the deified Vespasian under Sutorius Sosibius then strategus and Nicander then royal scribe. . . .<sup>1</sup>

6-8 *εἰ . . . ἀπὸ γυμνασίου*. This is a more specific equivalent of *εἰ εἶμι τοῦ γένους τούτου*. Apparently it has not occurred before in connection with gymnasial epicrisis, but cf. VIII 1109, X 1306, PSI X 1109, 10, all relating to the metropolitan epicrisis.

9-10 The applicant was thirteen years old in 12 Hadrian = A.D. 127/8 and therefore aged thirty-four at the date of the document, presumably 12 Pius = A.D. 148/9, like the other items in the roll. For late epicrisis in unusual circumstances see *CE* 31 (1956) 109-17.

## 3283

ρκ

παρ[ὰ] Θέωνος Θέων[ο]ς τοῦ Θέωνος μητρὸς  
 Διογ[εν]οῦτος Διονυσίου ἀπ' Ὁξυρύνυχων π[ό]λι[ε]ως.  
 κατ' ἀ' τὰ' κελευθέντα περὶ ἐπικρίσεως τῶν προσβανόν-  
 5 των εἰς τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ γυμνασίου εἰ εἶμι τοῦ γένους τού-  
 του ἐτάγη ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Ἰππέων Παρεμβολ(ῆς) οὐ υἱός μου  
 Π[αυ]σίρις μητρὸς Θαΐσιος Διδύμου γεγονώς (τρεῖςκαίδεκαετηῆς) τῷ  
 διελθ(όντι) ἰα (ἔτει) Ἄντωνίου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου. ὄθεν παρα-  
 10 γνομένην πρὸς τὴν τούτου ἐπικρίσιν δηλῶ κατὰ τ[ῆ]ν  
 γνομένην τῷ ε (ἔτει) θεοῦ Οὐδ(ε)σ(ε)σιανοῦ ὑπὸ Σουτρωρίου Σωσιβίου  
 στρατηγ(ε)ως καὶ Νικάνδρου γενο(μένου) βασιλ(ικοῦ) γρ(αμματεῶς) καὶ ὄν  
 ἄλλων καθή(ει) <ἐπικρίσιν>  
 ἐπικεκρίσθαι τὸν πάππον μου Θέωνα Ἀμμω(νίου) ἐπ' ἀμφόδ(ου)  
 Πα]μμένους Παραδ(είσου) ἀκολουθ(ως) αἰς ἐπήνεγκεν ἀποδείξει  
 15 ὡ[ς] ὁ πάππος αὐτοῦ Θέων Ἀμμω(νίου) ἔστιν ἐν τῇ τοῦ λδ (ἔτους)  
 θεοῦ Καίσαρος γραφῆ καὶ τὸν πατέρα μου Θέωνα προ[ε]-  
 βάντα ἐπικεκρίσθαι τῷ ἰα (ἔτει) Δομιτιανοῦ ἐπὶ ταῖς προκ(ειμένας)  
 ἀποδείξεις ἀμφόδ(ου) τοῦ αὐτοῦ, ἐμὲ δὲ προσβάντα γεγενῆαι  
 ἐν ταῖς τοῦ γυμνασίου γραφαῖς ἐπ' ἀμφόδ(ου) τοῦ α(ἵτου) Παμμένου[ς]  
 20 Παραδ(είσου) καὶ τὸν τῆς μητρὸς τοῦ υἱοῦ μου πρόπαππον  
 ] .[ c. 3

4 τω of τῶν corr. from πρ 6 παρεμβ<sup>λ</sup> 7 υγ<sup>λ</sup> 8 διελθ<sup>ε</sup>ιας 10 ες,  
 ουε) 11 στρατηγ<sup>η</sup>, γενεβαετ<sup>η</sup>ργς, καθ<sup>η</sup> 12 αμμ<sup>ω</sup>, αμφο<sup>δ</sup> 13 παρα<sup>σ</sup>ακολουθ<sup>η</sup> 14 αμμ<sup>ω</sup>,  
 λδς 16 ιας, προ<sup>κ</sup> 17 αμφο<sup>δ</sup> 18 αμφο<sup>δ</sup>τουα 19 παρα<sup>σ</sup>

No. 120.

<sup>1</sup>From Theon son of Theon grandson of Theon mother Diogenes daughter of Dionysius from the city of the Oxyrhynchis. In accordance with the orders concerning scrutiny of those entering the gymnasial class (to discover) if they are of this stock, my son Paysiris mother Thaeis daughter of Didymus was registered in the Cavalry Camp district as having reached the age of thirteen in the past eleventh year of Antoninus Caesar the lord. Therefore I have presented myself for his scrutiny and declare that in the (scrutiny) which took place in the fifth year of the deified Vespasian under Sutorius Sosibius then strategus and Nicander then royal scribe and the other proper persons my grandfather Theon son of Ammonius was scrutinized in the Pammenes' Garden district in accordance with the evidences which he presented that his grandfather Theon son of Ammonius is in the list of the thirty-fourth year of the deified Caesar, and (I declare) that my father Theon entered and was scrutinized in the eleventh year of Domitian on the aforesaid evidences in the same district, and that I entered and took my place in the gymnasium lists in the same Pammenes' Garden district, and that the great-grandfather of the mother of my son. . . .<sup>2</sup>

11 <ἐπικρίσιν>. This is the minimum required to supply the sense, cf. e.g. 3278 14, and is usually all that is present. One document has *ἐπικρίσιν τῶν ἐκ τοῦ γυμνασίου* at this point, 3276 12-13; 3277 10-11 had something similar but apparently longer.

16 11 Domitian = A.D. 91/2.

## 3284

[ρκα  
 η[αρ]ὰ Καλλίου .[.] .[ c. 15 ] . . . . . [ c. 30  
 νιος ἀπὸ η.[.] . . . [ c. 15 ] . . . . . [ c. 12 ] . [ c. 10 τῷ τοῦ  
 νομοῦ βασιλ(ικῶ) γρ(αμματεῖ) Σερήνου τῷ [κ]αὶ Σαραπίωνι ὑπὸ .[.] . . . . νο .[.] .[.] .[ c. 8 πε-  
 5 ρὶ τοῦ δεῖν ἀποδείξει ἐνθά[δ]ε ὡς ἔστιν ὁ ἀδελφός μου Ἀρθοῶνις .[ c. 10  
 γένους τάγματος τῶν ἐκ τοῦ γυμνασίου καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ Σερήνου τοῦ καὶ Σαραπίου(νος)  
 ἔ[χ]ων ἐπιστάλατα ἐξετάσει περὶ τ[ο]ύτου δηλῶ αὐτὸν προσβεβηκέναι  
 εἰς (τρεῖςκαίδεκαετηῆς) τῷ c. 10 (ἔτει) Ἄντωνίου[ου] Κ[α]ίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου καὶ εἶναι αὐτὸν  
 c. 50 ] . . . . .  
 4 βαεὶ γρς 6 ἐκ corr. from ἀπό; σαραπί<sup>ω</sup>

No. 121?

<sup>1</sup>From Callias . . . from . . . (to?) the royal scribe of the nome Serenus alias Sarapion by . . . concerning the necessity of proving here that my brother Harthoōnis is in the category of the gymnasial class by descent(?), and having received official instructions from Serenus alias Sarapion to make inquiry concerning him I declare that he entered the class of thirteen-year-olds in the current twelfth (or past nth) year of Antoninus Caesar the lord and that he is. . . .<sup>2</sup>

3-4 After *ἀπὸ* it might be possible to read *Ἡ[ε]ρ[α]κ[λ]εῖω* γρ[αμ]ματ[ε]ω. The name of Heracleopolis cannot be read, nor can any other possibility that has been thought of. It is not even certain that a place-name is required here, though it looks likely.

In the absence of a parallel it is not possible to say exactly what is happening here, though it is clear that the case was not quite routine. The fact that Callias applies on behalf of his brother probably means that the father was dead and his death may have occasioned the neglect of some proper procedure.

The pattern may have been something like *κατὰ τὰ γραφέντα (οἱ ἐκ βιβλῶν ἐπιδοθέντων) . . . τῷ . . . βασιλικῶ γραμματεῖ . . . ὑπὸ τοῦ δέοντος . . . δηλῶ*, 'in accordance with what was written to (or 'as a

result of a petition submitted to) the royal scribe by so-and-so . . . I declare'. The royal scribe was very probably one of the board to which these applications were addressed, cf. XII 1452 of A.D. 127/8, addressed to the strategus, royal scribe, and 'other proper persons'.

On the royal scribe Serenus alias Sarapion see XLI 2961 11-12 n.

5 The trace at the end of the line suggests the loop of a large alpha coming well below the line. If the rest was on the same scale  $\frac{1}{2}$  τοθ is probably enough to complete the line, though about ten letters have been crammed into the same space in line 6.

8 For the restoration cf. e.g. 3276 7-8. The ending of the imperial titulature indicates that the current reign is mentioned and before τῷ ἐνεστῶτι ββ (ἐτει)—or διελθόντι nth (ἐτει)—there is not room for more than εἰς 175.

### 3285. LEGAL CODE

23 3B.3/H(4-5)c

8.5 × 14 cm. (fr. 1)  
7 × 14 cm. (fr. 2)

Second half of the  
second century A.D.

For the moment the chief interest of the text from which these fragments come is the surprise of its mere existence. It was a Greek version, written down in the second half of the second century A.D., of a legal code which has survived in part in a famous demotic papyrus of the third century B.C., lately published as G. Mattha, *The Demotic Legal Code of Hermopolis West* (IFAO, Bibliothèque d'Étude xlv, Le Caire, 1975).

Until the experts in juridical papyrology have discussed the subject and agreed, only very tentative suggestions can be made about the implications of the existence of this copy. A basis for the discussion might be the hypothesis put forward here that 3285 and the demotic document represent what is referred to in Greek papyri of the Ptolemaic period as the νόμος τῆς χώρας and in Roman papyri as the νόμος (or νόμοι) τῶν Αἰγυπτίων. The suggestion that the two are the same or equivalent was made by Professor H. J. Wolff, *ZRG* 70 (1953) 43-4. There is a convenient discussion of this and other views by Professor J. Modrzejewski in *Proceedings of the XIIth International Congress of Papyrology*, 331-4, where it is pointed out that Roman judges were not bound by this codification but delivered judgements sometimes accepting it and sometimes in disagreement with it.

It is clear enough from the references to the νόμος τῶν Αἰγυπτίων that it did in the Roman period form a basis on which people founded their actions and that Roman judges were accustomed to take advice from experts (νομικοί) on questions relating to it, see XLII 3015 and perhaps XXXVI 2757. P. Tebt. II 488 refers to it in connection with building in a way which very well could, though there is no absolute certainty that it does, relate to the regulations about illegal construction in fragment 1 of this papyrus, which are the equivalent of col. vi 3-11 of the demotic document.

The hypothesis, therefore, seems to explain why the provisions set down in demotic in the third century B.C. should be worth preserving in a Greek version in the second century A.D. If it is correct, this Greek version is probably the descendant of a translation made in the early Ptolemaic period.

The circumstances of the compilation of the code can only be guessed at. It is

recorded that Darius I ordered his satrap to have Egyptian scholars make a compilation of Egyptian laws in Aramaic and demotic, the first obviously in the *lingua franca* of the Persian empire for the use of the officials of the occupying forces (W. Spiegelberg, *Die sogenannte demotische Chronik*, 30-1). Later the occupying Greeks would soon feel the need of a similar version of their own and may even have taken the code of Darius as a basis. I owe both the reference and the tentative suggestion to Professor G. R. Hughes, to whom I am also very grateful for much information from the demotic code given in advance of Mattha's posthumous book, which he revised for publication and furnished with additional notes and a glossary. Passages of translation from the demotic marked (GRH) are cited from a new version kindly supplied by Professor Hughes.

I must also acknowledge here a great debt to Dr. W. J. Tait, who removed some misunderstandings arising from my ignorance of demotic from a draft of this edition and made many helpful suggestions.

The remains written along the fibres on the backs of the fragments are very much damaged and are in difficult documentary hands. Consequently the nature of the texts has not been determined, but it is clear that on the back of fr. 2 there are two hands both different from the one on the back of fr. 1. The code may have been written on the back of a roll file of related documents (τόμος συγκολλησίμιος), or a roll may have been made up out of used pieces of papyrus specially to take the code.

A useful date is given in fr. 2 back 10, which reads: ], (ἔτους) β̄ Ἄντοκ(ράτορος) Καίσαρος Τύτ(ου) Αἰλ(λου) Ἀδριανοῦ Ἀ[γρωνίου; the abbreviations are in the forms L, αυτοκ, πτ, αλ.

Regnal year 13 Pius is equivalent to A.D. 149/50. This is therefore the earliest possible year for the writing of the code, since it is clear that the code was written on the back of a roll made up of these documents. The ill-written documents look as if they were ephemeral and likely to be regarded as waste paper not very long after this date, so it will probably be safe to assign this copy of the code to the period A.D. 150-200, which also suits the handwriting.

The regulations are written in a careful documentary hand across the fibres. A top margin of c. 2 cm. is preserved on fr. 1, which contains lines 1-23, and, although the top of fr. 2 is more damaged, there was clearly a space there which was probably again part of a top margin. From the demotic text a very rough calculation can be made which shows that fr. 2 is not likely to come from the column succeeding that of fr. 1, but was probably separated from it by anything from two to seven columns. The calculation is as follows:

1-23 = M(attha) vi 3-11; 25-46 = M. viii 14-22, i.e. 18 demotic lines = 45 Greek.

Between M. vi 11 and M. viii 14 there are about sixty-six demotic lines. If 18 demotic = 45 Greek,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{then } 66 \text{ demotic} &= \frac{45 \times 66}{18} = \frac{2970}{18} \\ &= 165 \text{ Greek.} \end{aligned}$$

If 24, the first line of fr. 2, is the top of the column succeeding fr. 1, the height of fr. 1's column is  $23 + 165 = 188$  lines, which is absurdly high and virtually impossible.

If one column of text of  $x$  lines is missing,  $2x = 188$ ,  $x = 94$  lines.

If two columns are missing,  $3x = 188$ ,  $x = c. 63$  lines;

if three columns are missing,  $4x = 188$ ,  $x = 47$  lines;

if four columns are missing,  $5x = 188$ ,  $x = c. 38$  lines;

if five columns are missing,  $6x = 188$ ,  $x = c. 31$  lines;

if six columns are missing,  $7x = 188$ ,  $x = c. 27$  lines;

if seven columns are missing,  $8x = 188$ ,  $x = c. 23$  lines.

Since we can see that the columns were at least 23 lines high in both fragments, seven columns missing is the absolute maximum possible number. There is no way of ascertaining which of these formats is the correct one. A column of about ninety lines is not outside the bounds of possibility, cf. C. H. Roberts, *Greek Literary Hands*, No. 15 c, with 87–89 lines to the column, but it is not very likely, because it would in this hand require a very tall roll of *c.* 55 cm. Among the other possibilities there is nothing to choose. Anything from two to seven columns missing would produce a reasonable format.

The calculation necessarily assumes that the Greek followed the demotic text fairly closely. This is an assumption which such Greek text as survives appears to justify, but it does remain possible that there were discrepancies even greater than those which can be observed in fragment 1.

It is also tentatively assumed that the Greek comes from a complete text or at least from a continuous text of a substantial portion of the code. Even if what we possess is an excerpt or excerpts, the implication is strong that the code existed in a complete Greek text.

## fr. 1

τὸν κ]αὶ τόν, πατρός τοῦ καὶ τοῦ, κατωκοδομη[κέναι ψιλόν τι οὐ-  
κόπ]εδρον, τοῦτο δὲ φῆ ἀντροῦ εἶναι καὶ τοῦ πατρ[ός αὐτοῦ, δε  
ἐών]ητημ αὐτὸ κατὰ συγγραφῆν, ὁ δὲ καταβοη[θείς φῆ ὡς τοῦτο  
αὐ]τοῦ εἶναι καὶ τοῦ πατρός αὐτοῦ καὶ ἡγορακ[έναι κατὰ συγγρα-  
φῆ]ν, ἐπερωτῶσι οἱ δικασταὶ τὸν καταβοη[θέντα εἰ ἀξιοῖ  
αὐ]τὸς ἐπι]δείξει ὡς εἶναι τὸ οὐκόπεδον αὐ]τοῦ καὶ τοῦ πα-  
τρός, δε] ξώνηται αὐτὸ κατὰ συγγραφῆν, [ἢ τὸν καταβο-  
ήσαντα] καθάπερ προγέγραπται. ὡς ἂν τ[ῶ] καταβοηθέντι  
δοκῆ ἐπι]χωρεῖται αὐτῶ καὶ ἐπιδείξαντο[ς *c.* 12–14 letters  
....]. ....[.]. .γγρα[.]. .ι αὐτῶ ὁ καταβοηθείς [*c.* 11–15 letters  
ἐὰν δ]ε ὁ καταβοηθείς ὁμολογήσας ἐπιδείξει[ν μὴ ἐπιδείξῃ, συγ-

3, 7 l. συγγραφῆν

χωρεῖ]ται ἡ οἰκία τῶ καταβοήσαντι καὶ γράφε[ται αὐτῶ ὁ καταβο-  
ηθε]ῖς συγγραφῆν ἀποστασίου. [

15 ἐὰν δ]ε ὁ ἡσχηθείς βούληται καθελῆναι τὴν οἰκ[ίαν ἢν αὐτὸς ὠ-  
κοδο]μησε ἐν τῶ οὐκόπεδῳ καὶ ἀπενέγκασ[θαι τὰ οὐκοδομηθέ-  
ντα,] ἐπιχωρεῖται αὐτῶ λύσει αὐτῶν ἀπε[νεγκάμενον τὰ  
οἰκ]οδομηθέντα. (vac.) [

20 ἐὰν] δὲ ὁ καταβοηθείς ἀξιώσῃ τὸ[ν] καταβ[οησαντα] ἐπιδει-  
ξαι ὡς ἔστιν αὐτοῦ τὸ οὐκόπεδ[ο]ν, προσ[τάσσουσι αὐτῶ οἱ  
δι]κασταὶ ἐπιδει[κνύν]αι, καὶ [ἐ]πιδει[ξί]ξῃ, συγχαρεῖται αὐ-  
τῶ ἡ οἰκία. (vac.) [

ἐὰν δὲ ὁ κ]αταβοηθ[εῖς

.....].α συγχ[

## fr. 2

..] τοιχο. {ἐὰν δὲ μὴ τύχη ἡ οἰκία} (vac.) [

25 ἐὰν] δὲ μὴ τύχη ἡ οἰκία οὐσα ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ πόλει ἐν ἣ οἱ δικασ-  
ται] διατρεῖβουσι, ἐπιδεικνύναι δεῖ τοὺς κρεωομέ[λους πε-  
ρι] τοῦ τοίχου καθάπερ ἐπὶ τῶν οὐκιῶν γέγραπτα[ι].

30 ἐὰ]ν δὲ τις καταβοήσῃ κατὰ τινος περὶ ῥύμης, φάμ[ενος αὐ-  
τῆν] εἶναι τῆς ἑαυτοῦ οὐκίας, ὁ δὲ καταβοηθείς φῆ ὡς τ[αύτην] εἶ-  
ναι τῆν ῥύμην τῆς ἑαυτοῦ οὐκίας, τοὺς τοιούτους διακ[ρίνεσθαι  
δει] κατὰ τὰ ἄνω γεγραμμένα. (vac.) [

35 ἐὰ]ν δὲ τις καταβοήσῃ κατὰ τινος, φάμενος τὴν χολέ[δραν  
τῆς] οὐκίας τοῦ ἀντιδίκου καταρραίνε[ν τὴν ἑαυτοῦ οὐκίαν  
τῶ] ἀπορρέοντι ὕδατι, περὶ τῶν τοιούτων ἐπικ[ισσοῦσι  
οἱ] δικασταὶ ἐνχέοντες ὕδωρ εἰς τὴν χολέτρ[αν]. ἐὰν δὲ  
τι] ῥαίνῃ τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ καταβοήσαντος, ἀπ[οτέμνου-  
σι] ἀπὸ τῆς χολέτρας ἕως ἂν μηκέτι ῥαίνῃ. [

40 ἐὰ]ν δὲ τις καταβοήσῃ κατὰ τινος, φάμενος αὐ]τὸν τὴν  
θύ]ραν τῆς ἑαυτοῦ οὐκίας ἀνεωχῆναι εἰς τ[ὸ] αὐτοῦ οὐκό-  
πε]δον, ἐὰν μὴ εὐρεθῇ ἐν τῶ τόπῳ τούτῳ ἐν ᾧ ἀ[νεω-  
χε] τῆν θύραν ἴδιον οὐκόπ[εδον] ὑπάρχον τῶ[ν] ἀντιδ[ι-

13 l. συγγραφῆν  
τρεῖβουσι, κρεωομέ[λους

15 ἐν: ε corr. from ν  
35 l. ἐνχέοντες, χολέτρ[αν

20 l. καί, ἐὰν ἐπιδείξῃ, κτλ.  
37 l. χολέδρας

26 l. δια-

κ]φ, ἀναγκάζεται ανοικοδομῆν τὴν θύραν ἣν ἀνέμυχε.  
 ἔ]αν δέ τις καταβοήσῃ κατὰ τινος, φάμενος αὐτὸν [ύπο-  
 ρύ]ξαι ὑπὸ τὴν αὐτοῦ οἰκίαν καὶ ποιῆσαι αὐτὴν [πεσεῖ-  
 ν.] προστάσσεται τῷ καταβοηθέντ[ι δ] μόσαι τῷ κατ[αβοήσα-  
 ν]τι εἰ μὴν ὄτι οὐ πονηρεύεσθα[ι π]ρὸς τὸ πεσεῖν

'If a man raises an outcry against another, alleging) that So-and-so, whose father is So-and-so, has built upon a vacant plot and says that this belongs to him and to his father, who bought it according to contract, and the man complained against says that this belongs to him and to his father and that he bought it according to contract, the judges ask the man complained against if he wishes to prove himself that the plot belongs to him and to his father, who bought it according to contract, or the plaintiff (to prove) as written above. It is granted to the man complained against (to proceed) as he likes and . . .'

'If the man complained against agrees to give proof and does not do it, the house is granted to the plaintiff and the person complained against writes a contract of withdrawal for him.'

'If the defeated party wishes to dismantle the house which he himself built on the plot and carry away the construction, it is permitted to him to purge himself(?) by carrying away the construction.'

'If the man complained against requires the plaintiff to give proof that the plot belongs to him, the judges order him to give proof and, if he gives it, the house is granted to him.'

'If the man complained against . . .'

' . . . wall. If the house does not happen . . .'

'If the house does not happen to be in the same city as the judges, the persons seeking judgement must present their evidence about the wall in accordance with what has been written in the section on houses.'

'If a man raises an outcry against another concerning an access, alleging that it belongs to his own house, and the man complained against says that this is the access to his house, such persons must have their dispute settled in accordance with what has been written above.'

'If a man raises an outcry against another, alleging that the gutter of his antagonist's house splashes his own house with the water that flows from it, in such cases the judges make a test by pouring water into the gutter. If it splashes the house of the plaintiff at all, they cut off sections from the gutter until it no longer splashes.'

'If a man raises an outcry against another, alleging that he has opened the door from his own house on to his (the plaintiff's) ground, if there be not found in this place in which he has opened the door private ground belonging to the antagonist, he is compelled to wall up the door which he has opened.'

'If a man raises an outcry against another, alleging that he dug beneath his house and caused it to fall, it is enjoined upon the man complained against to swear an oath to the plaintiff that he is truly not acting maliciously to cause the collapse . . .'

1-21 These lines are equivalent to Mattha vi 3-11. The order of sections is not the same, i.e. Mattha vi 1-7 = 1-9, M. vi 7-8 = 11-13, M. vi 8-10 = 18-21, M. vi 10-11 = 14-17. There are difficulties in matching 9-10 to the demotic, and there are other discrepancies in detail. The chief difference, however, is that the Greek makes use of indirect speech, a construction which does not exist in demotic, wherever it is appropriate.

2 ἀύροθ. Cf. 4, 6 etc., but ἐαντοῦ in 29, 33, and 39. The form αὐτοῦ had disappeared from the papyri by the first century B.C., according to Mayser, *Grammatik*<sup>2</sup>, i § 69, 5 (p. 305); the weakening of the aspirate made it indistinguishable from αὐτοῦ, *ibid.* n. 1, cf. § 45 (p. 199), ii 2, § 66 b (pp. 71-3). Very likely the forms αὐτοῦ and ἀύροθ (16, if correct) go back to a version of the early Ptolemaic period.

2-3 ὅς ἐώμ]ηται αὐτὸ κατὰ συνγραφὴν. Cf. 4-5 and especially 6-7. In the same and a similar context the demotic has 'he wrote for me concerning it' (M. vi 4: GRH) and 'he was written for regarding it' (M. vi 6: GRH), which seem to refer to a deed by which the fathers confer title on their sons rather than to the deeds of purchase by which they acquired it.

The restoration at the end of 2 is rather short, nine letters instead of the usual eleven to fifteen letters, but 6-7 seems to be a good parallel and probably the text here was not longer. The traces do not suit ἡγοραζέμαι, so it is not possible to use 4-5 as the model for the restoration here.

4 καὶ ἡγοραζέμαι κατὰ συνγραφὴν. The demotic apparently has no space for an equivalent at this point. Cf. 7 n.

5 The δικασταὶ can have no relevance to the real procedure under Roman rule. Obviously the Roman procurators used the regulations as a guide line only.

For the restoration of ἀξίωθ, cf. ἀξίωση (18) in a passage answering to this one. The demotic has 'if it happens that you have worthiness' (M. vi 9), previously interpreted as 'if you are able', see Mattha, *op. cit.*, p. 104 n. line 9, but it looks rather as if the Egyptian expression meant 'think fit' and had a derivation similar to that of ἀξιοῦν from ἀξιος. However, it should be noted that ἀξίωση in 18 does not correspond to the same demotic phrase—the demotic in that place (vi 8) has simply, 'If the man against whom action is brought says to the judges, "Let him who brings action against me prove" etc.' So the basis of the interpretation of the demotic suggested here is not strong. Note also, however, that the Greek text will hardly adapt itself to the sense 'if he is able', e.g. εἰ δύνανται αὐτός or εἰ ἔξεστι αὐτῷ, because this requires the use of a different verb for the second half of the sentence and space seems too limited to allow one.

7 δε] ξώνηται αὐτὸ κατὰ συνγραφὴν. At this point the demotic (M. vi 5) has again apparently no space for an equivalent, cf. 4 n.

7-8 [ἦ τὸν καταβοήσαντα] καθάπερ προέγγραπται. It is clear that the last two words are intended to save writing out again ἐπιδείξει ὡς . . . συνγραφὴν as in 6-7, which in the indirect speech of the Greek would have been word for word the same. The ellipse is very abrupt. It would be more comfortable if we could restore ἐπιδείξει before καθάπερ προέγγραπται, as I have felt obliged to add '(to prove)' in the translation, but the space does not allow it, and no better form of words has been discovered.

Dr. Tait informs me that harsh ellipses, sometimes by a method rather like the English use of 'ditto', are not uncommon in demotic. He cites *OMRO* 44 (1963) 14 n. b., *Enchoria* 2 (1972) 33-6, and *P. dem. Zen.* 22 ii 12 *et al.* (Tafel 10). Some such demotic usage may be reflected in the Greek text here.

9 ἐπιχωρεῖται. Cf. 16.

9-10 There appears to be no demotic equivalent to this passage, though there is a short lacuna (M. vi 7). No really satisfactory reconstruction of the Greek text has been achieved. The only hypothesis which I can put forward must assume that καταβοηθελς in 10 is a mistake for καταβοήσας. This is a very dangerous assumption, but it can be pointed out in extenuation that the demotic in M. vi 7 has 'to the one against whom complaint is made' (GRH) when the sense requires 'to the one who complains', as is also confirmed by the Greek, τῷ καταβοήσαντι (12).

The hypothesis depends on an analysis of the clauses in both demotic and Greek. Both documents prescribe that the judges are to ask the defendant whether he chooses to have the case depend on the proof of title which he himself advances or on the proof of title presented by the plaintiff. After this the eventualities considered in the clauses of the demotic may be summarized and tabulated as follows:

1. The defendant chooses to give proof of title and fails (M. vi 7-8).
2. The plaintiff is required to give proof of title and succeeds (M. vi 8-11).
3. The plaintiff is required to give proof of title and fails (M. vi 11).

It is very plain that one important eventuality is not considered, namely, what happens if the defendant chooses to give proof of title and succeeds.

The Greek may be summarized as follows:

- I. Uncertain (9-10).
- II. The defendant chooses to give proof of title and fails (11-17).
- III. The plaintiff is required to give proof of title and succeeds (18-21).
- IV. Uncertain (22-3).

The order of eventualities is not the same, and if I is in fact a separate eventuality, even though it is not framed in a conditional sentence in the same way as the others, the Greek contains one more eventuality. It would be satisfactory if the uncertain clauses I and IV could represent the demotic eventuality 3 and the missing eventuality of the defendant choosing to give proof of title and succeeding.

The only way I have found of restoring the text in this way involves the correction of the text mentioned above, viz:

I (Missing from the demotic?).

10  $\delta\kappa\eta\ \epsilon\pi\iota\chi\omega\rho\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\ \alpha\upsilon\tau\omega\ \kappa\alpha\iota\ \epsilon\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\iota\chi\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma\ \omega\varsigma\ \epsilon\sigma\tau\iota\ \alpha\upsilon\text{---}$   
 $\tau\omicron\delta\ \tau\delta\ \rho\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta\tau\eta\ \epsilon\gamma\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\ \alpha\upsilon\tau\omega\ \delta\ \kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\beta\omicron\theta\eta\epsilon\iota\varsigma\ (\text{sic } l. \kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\beta\omicron\theta\eta\varsigma)\ [\text{περὶ ἀποστασίου}].$   
 'It is granted [to the man complained against (to proceed)] as [he likes] and on his giving proof [that the] plot [is his] the plaintiff writes for him [in relinquishment].'

For *περὶ ἀποστασίου* cf. 13, but it is perhaps slightly too long. An alternative might be simply *ἀποστασίου*, cf. P. Grenf. I 11 ii 19 *καὶ ἀποστασίου ἐγγράφω τῶν Πανῶν*.

Moreover, if IV is to equal 3, it is very difficult to account for *κ[αταβोध]ε[ι]ς* in 22. So little remains that some escape might probably be found, but I have been forced to make the same emendation again, viz:

22  $\epsilon\delta\omega\ \delta\epsilon\ \delta\ \kappa\ \kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\beta\omicron\theta\eta\epsilon\iota\varsigma\ (\text{sic } l. \kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\beta\omicron\theta\eta\varsigma)\ \delta\epsilon\iota\omega\theta\epsilon\iota\varsigma\ \epsilon\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\upsilon\sigma\alpha\iota\ \mu\eta\ \epsilon\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\iota\text{---}$   
 $\xi\eta\ \eta\ \omicron\iota\kappa\iota\epsilon\ \sigma\upsilon\chi\omega\rho\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\ \tau\omega\ \kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\beta\omicron\theta\eta\epsilon\iota\tau\iota.$

'If the plaintiff on being required to give proof does not give proof, the house is conceded to the man complained against.'

If the analysis is basically correct, the Greek text seems to have a more logical order. First it considers what happens if the defendant chooses to prove title himself and divides the clauses according to his success or failure. Then it considers what happens if the defendant requires the plaintiff to prove title and divides the clauses according to the success or failure of the plaintiff.

Nevertheless, we can perhaps retain the advantage gained from the analysis and yet escape from the disadvantage of being forced to emend the text in 22. It was pointed out to me by Dr. Tait that the provision that the builder may, if he chooses, remove his construction instead of ceding it to the landowner (14-17), occupies a different place in the demotic. Its position in the Greek is logical, for it follows and accompanies the eventuality that the builder agrees to give proof of title and fails. In the demotic its position is also logical, but it follows and accompanies the eventuality that the landowner chooses to give proof of title and succeeds (M. vi 10). Now this suggests that the demotic should have had this provision twice and that the Greek may indeed have it twice, the second version beginning in 22, viz.:

$\epsilon\delta\omega\ \delta\epsilon\ \delta\ \kappa\ \kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\beta\omicron\theta\eta\epsilon\iota\varsigma\ \beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\lambda\eta\tau\alpha\iota\ \alpha\pi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\kappa\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota\ \tau\alpha\ \psi\omicron\kappa\omicron\delta\text{---}$   
 $\mu\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha, \sigma\upsilon\chi\omega\rho\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\ \kappa\tau\lambda.$  on the lines of 16-17.

In this version, besides some abridgement of the first version, we would have *κ[αταβोध]ε[ι]ς* for *ἕσπεθε[ι]ς* (14), *ψ[α]κοδομημ[ε]ν[α]* instead of *οἰκ[ο]δομηθέντα* (15?, 17), and *σ[υ]χ[ω]ρεῖται* instead of *ἐπιχωρεῖται* (16). Still, this result seems more satisfactory than emending *κ[αταβोध]ε[ι]ς* to *καταβोधε[ι]ς*. To retain the analysis of the clauses of the Greek given above, all we have to do is to attach lines 22-3 to clause III and assume that clause IV, the equivalent of the demotic eventuality 3, came after the point where the Greek text breaks off.

There is still, obviously, considerable room for doubt about the relationship between the Greek and the demotic and about the reasons for the differences.

It should perhaps be mentioned that the Greek of 5-10 could be restored to be consistent with itself but contrary in sense to the demotic, i.e. read and restore in 5 *καταβोध[ε]σαντα* not *καταβोध[ε]θέντα*, in 7-8 *καταβोध[ε]θέντα* not *-ἕσαντα*, in 8 *καταβोध[ε]σαντι* not *-ἕθεντι*. The sense would then be, '... the judges ask the plaintiff if he wishes himself to give proof that the ground belongs to him and his father, who bought it by contract, or (if he wishes) the defendant (to give proof) as before. Whatever the plaintiff decides is conceded to him and if he gives proof that the ground belongs to him, the defendant writes for him in relinquishment.'

However, this is clearly only an accident of the state of preservation of the Greek. Besides the evidence of the demotic, the Greek itself in 18-19,  $\epsilon\delta\omega\ \delta\epsilon\ \delta\ \kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\beta\omicron\theta\eta\epsilon\iota\varsigma\ \delta\epsilon\iota\omega\theta\epsilon\iota\varsigma\ \tau\delta\ \tau\omega\ \kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\beta\omicron\theta\eta\epsilon\iota\varsigma\ \alpha\upsilon\tau\omega\ \epsilon\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\iota\chi\alpha\iota, \kappa\tau\lambda.$ , shows that the choice of procedure is given to the defendant.

13 The right arm of the final hypsilon is prolonged as a thin horizontal, acting as a filler sign, running across all the unwritten papyrus at the end of the line.

14-17 On the position of this clause see p. 36 para. 5.

In Mattha, op. cit., 105 n. line 10, Professor Hughes concluded that the demotic equivalent of *τὰ οικοδομηθέντα* referred primarily to the woodwork, but *καθελεῖν τὴν οἰκ[ο]ταν* indicates that complete removal of all the building materials belonging to the offender was envisaged. The intention, presumably, was that the site should be returned to its original condition as far as possible and that the owner should suffer no disadvantage from the trespass.

16 *λῦεν ἀπ[ε]ργ[ε]ν*. On *ἀπ[ε]ργ[ε]ν* cf. 2 n. In spite of considerable damage to *ἀπ[ε]ργ[ε]ν* each letter seems to have left characteristic traces. In particular it would not be possible to read *ἀπ[ε]ργ[ε]ν* (= *τὴν οἰκ[ο]ταν*), which would give a much easier sense, 'it is permitted to him to demolish it and carry away (read *ἀπε[ρ]νεκαμ[ε]ν[ε]ν*) the building materials'. If *λῦεν ἀπ[ε]ργ[ε]ν* is correct, it seems to mean that he atones for the offence of building on someone else's ground by clearing the site. Perhaps we should emend to *ἀπ[ε]ργ[ε]ν*.

20  $\kappa\alpha\upsilon\ \epsilon\gamma\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\ [\epsilon\gamma\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\eta]$ . In spite of some damage it seems certain that *κᾶν* was written, where we would write *καί, ἔάν*. Cf. Maysér-Schnoll, *Grammatik* I i § 30. 2 (p. 137). Of the references given there the relevant ones are P. Cair. Zen. II 59236. 4-5, III 59440. 10, P. Tebt. III (i) 780. 20, UPZ I 2. 27; 70. 11; 110. 133, 176, II 218 i 24; 224 iii 3. For the Roman period cf. e.g. P. Achmim 8. 15-17 of A.D. 197.

21 The demotic (M. vi 9-10) has a longer version, 'If he gives proof, they shall award [the house to him (and) they shall require that his ad]versary [write for him] in relinquishment' (GRH). The written relinquishment is mentioned in the Greek at 10, probably, and 13. The first is apparently not in the demotic, the second is.

22-3 See 9-10 n. for attempts to recognize the sense of this passage. The theta of *κ[αταβोध]ε[ι]ς* is certain.

24  $\dots\ \tau\omicron\upsilon\chi\omicron$ . It is not possible to recognize this for certain as part of the same provisions as the demotic.

Evidently the scribe wrote the next six words before deciding that they ought to begin a separate section on a new line, see 25. No attempt to cancel the false start can be seen, but the damage to the top edge may have removed some indication of omission or cancellation.

25-46 These lines are equivalent to M. viii 14-22 and the deviations are minor compared with those in fragment 1.

27 *καθ[ὸ]ς ἐπὶ τῶν οἰκ[ο]τῶν γέγραπταί*. This is more specific than the demotic: 'If it happens that it is not in the town in which the judges are that the house is, giving proof regarding the wall is what shall be done in accord with the rule for giving proof which shall be applied' (GRH). For the procedure to be followed in giving proof the Greek appears to refer to an earlier section relating to houses.

29-30 The demotic has no equivalent for *δὲ καταβोधε[ι]ς*. . . *τῆς ἐαυτοῦ οἰκ[ο]τας*.

32 *χολέ[δ]ρα*. The word is new in the papyri. The restoration follows the orthography of LSJ even though the papyrus has *χολέρα* twice below (35, 37) and may well have had the same here. For the phonetic confusion of *δ* and *τ* see Maysér-Schnoll I i § 33. 3a (pp. 146-7).

The basic meaning appears to be 'groove' or 'channel', e.g. Eratosth. *ap. Eutoc. in Archim.* p. 94 H. *πινάκικοι ἐπιστοιῖ ἐν χολέδρα*, 'movable plates in grooves'. The same open shape is implied by Apollod. *Poionet.* 182, 7 *κάμαξ*. . . *ἐκκεκολλημένους κοιλίσματι ἡμικυκλίου χολέδρας τὸ σχῆμα*, 'a rod . . . with a hollow gouged out in the shape of a semi-circular channel'. Another passage seems to apply the word to a decorative finial on the outflow pipe from the basin of a fountain, Horap. I, 21 *τὰς χολέδρας καὶ τὸς εἰσαγωγὰς τῶν ἱερῶν κρητῶν λεοντομόρφους κατασκευάσαν οἱ ἀρχαῖοι τῶν ἱερατικῶν ἔργων ἐπιστάται*, 'the masters of the temple works in ancient times fashioned the outflows and inflows of the sacred fountains in the shape of lions.' See below for gargoyles in the same shape.

For this context, however, the most promising reference is Hesych. s.v. *χολέρα* (which it seems essential to emend to *χολέ(δ)ρα*) *καλῆν δι' αὐτὸ τὸ ὕδωρ ἀπὸ τῶν κεράμων φέρεται ἐξακοντιζόμενον*, 'a channel along which water is carried from the (roof-)tiles and discharged'. The final Greek word graphically describes the function of the gutter—to throw the rainwater well away from the wall of the house. The trouble arises if it throws the water on to a neighbour's wall.

Unfortunately, comparatively little is known of Egyptian domestic architecture, and the upper parts of old buildings are the least likely to survive. However, a certain amount is known of roof drainage systems from the temples. Cf. A. Badawy, *A History of Egyptian Architecture*, 242 (of Karnak): 'There was a system of water drains on the roof with three gargoyles on each side of the temple'; 358 (of Medinet Habu): 'Adequate provision for the drainage of rainwater'—from the roof—'featured

large waterspouts in the shape of the forepart of a lion projecting at the top of the external faces.' Cf. also J.-L. de Cénival, *Living Architecture: Egyptian*, 139-40, G. Jéquier, *Les éléments de l'architecture (Manuel d'archéologie égyptienne)*, 55-6.

The demotic expression has a 'wood'-determinative, see Mattha, op. cit. 112-13, suggesting that Egyptian gutters were customarily made of wood.

37 After the last word there is the beginning of a horizontal which was probably a filler sign, cf. 13 n.

40 ἐϛ ϕ̄. The traces are very meagre. It may be that we ought to prefer to read ἐ[ι]ϛ δ̄], which is what is suggested by 39-40, εἰς τ[ό] . . . οἰκόμε[θ]ον.

## 3286. PETITION TO THE TOWN COUNCIL

48 5B.28/A(1)a

9.5 × 8.5 cm.

A.D. 222/3

An early attestation of the process of nomination (*δνομασία*) in the town council is given here, the next earliest dating from A.D. 247, see A. K. Bowman, *Town Councils*, 98-9. The writer, who had previously served as gymnasiarch, was nominated again to that office on the same day on which he submitted this petition protesting that it was beyond his ability and appealing to the prefect.

The prytanis has been attested in office for A.D. 222/3, see 2 n., and the prefect Aedinius Julianus had a short term lasting from summer or autumn A.D. 222 to summer A.D. 223, see 12 n., so the year of this document is guaranteed to be A.D. 222/3.

A diagonal line begins in the left margin opposite line 7 and runs into the middle of the top margin. Also in the top margin is a trace of a very much shorter diagonal above and to the left of the first and parallel to it. The longer line might have been the beginning of a cancellation by chiasm, cf. P. Mich. XI 613 and Pl. III, but if so the process was never finished and it is a process usually adopted to nullify contracts.

On the back are the top 11 lines of a very much damaged document addressed to Flavius Harpocration, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, already attested by XII 1433 (September/October, A.D. 238) and XLIII 3133 (25 January, A.D. 239). The sender is a former gymnasiarch and mentions of the town council, appeal, and petition to an unnamed epistrategus suggest that it concerns another case of contested nomination. The hand is different from that on the front.

\*Οξυρυγχεῖτων τῆ κρατίστη βουλῆ  
διὰ Μ[ά]ρκου Αἰρηλίου Ἀμμωνίου  
γυμνασιάρχου ἐνάρχου πρυτάνεως  
παρὰ Μ[ά]ρκου Αἰρηλίου Νεπωτιανοῦ  
5 υἱοῦ Αἰρηλίου Διονυσάμμωνο[ς  
γυμνασιαρχία[ν] τος τῆς αὐτῆς π[ό]λεως.  
πρὸς τ[ῆ]ν γενομένην τῆ ἐνεστῶ-

## 3286. PETITION TO THE TOWN COUNCIL

κη ἡμ[ε]ρᾶ ἐν τῆ ἀ[δ]ύτῃ κρατίτῃ β[ο]υλῆ  
δ[υ]ο[μ]ασίαν μου ᾧς εἰς γυμνασι[α]ρχίαν  
10 καὶ οὐκ ἀ[ν]αλογῶν πρὸς τὴν τηλ[ε]κ[α]ύ-  
την ἀρχὴν ἐπικαλούμενος τῶ[ν] λα[ο]μ-  
πρότατον ἡγεμόνα Αἰδεῖνιον Ἰ[ο]υλι[α]νόν

12 ἰ[ο]υλι[α]ν[ο]ῦ

'To the excellent council of the Oxyrhynchites by agency of Marcus Aurelius Ammonius, gymnasiarch, prytanis in office, from Marcus Aurelius Nepotianus son of Aurelius Dionysammon, former gymnasiarch of the same city. With reference to my nomination to the gymnasiarchy made the present day in the excellent council of the same place, since I am not equal to so great a magistracy, calling to my aid the most glorious prefect Aedinius Julianus . . .'

2 The praenomen of the prytanis is new but not surprising. His titles are as in I 77 of 19 May, A.D. 223, cf. P. J. Sijpesteijn, *Liste des gymnasiarques*, 28 no. 273, A. K. Bowman, *Town Councils*, 131.

4-5 Nepotianus does not appear in P. J. Sijpesteijn, op. cit.; neither Nepotianus nor Dionysammon appears in the index of A. K. Bowman, op. cit.

12 For this prefect see J. Modrzejewski, *Les préfets d'Égypte au début du règne d'Alexandre Sévère (in Antidaron M. David = Pap. Lugd. Bat. XVII)*, 62-3, *ZPE* 17 (1975) 308-9. The last two syllables of his name belonged probably to the next line.

## 3287. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT

29 4B.45/G(1-2)b

8 × 17 cm.

27 March-25 April, A.D. 238?

This document is addressed to Geminius Valerianus, δ κρατίτος ἐπίτροπος, known also from VIII 1114 5, and described in CPR V 4. 12-13 as head of the *idios logos*, cf. also XLIII 3103 introd. He is the last holder of the post whose name is known to us and I have suggested in XLV 3263 introd. and in CPR V 4. 12-13 n. that his department may have been abolished during the financial reforms of Philip the Arabian.

The applicant is described as φρο(νιτη)ς Φοβώου, which probably means that he was the steward of property administered by the *idios logos* in the neighbourhood of that village and he applies for an additional allowance of 700 drachmas to be spent on agricultural work on land described as ἐδάφη ἰδιός(πορα). Probably this means that the estate was worked by tenant farmers under the supervision of the steward, as was normal in Egypt, see *Studies in Roman Property*, ed. M. I. Finley, 45. See P. R. Swarney, *Idios Logos*, 111-19, for the functions of the *idios logos* as administrator of government property.

The back of the sheet is blank.

Γεμενίω Ουαλεριανῷ τῷ κρ(ατίστω) ἐπιτρό(πω)  
 διὰ Αὐρηλιῶν Ἡρακλείδου καὶ  
 Χαιρή(μονος) ἀμφο(τέρων) βουλ(ευντῶν) τῆς λαμ(προτάτης) πόλ(εως) τῶν  
 Ἀλεξ(ανδρέων) τῶν ἀξιολ(ογωτάτων) (vac.)  
 5 παρὰ Αὐρηλίῳ Πτολλᾷ φρο(ντιστοῦ)  
 Φοβώου. αἰτοῦμαι ἐπισταλ(ῆναι)  
 καὶ νῦν εἰς κοπήν . . . ἴγην  
 καὶ [ε]λλογήν χόρτου τῶν ἰδιοσ(πόρων)  
 ἑδαφῶν ἀπὸ κλήρου . . . εως  
 10 ἄλλας δραχμάς ἑπτακοσίας, γ(ίνονται) (δραχμαὶ) ψ,  
 ὧν λόγον δώσω. (vac.)  
 (ἔτους) δ'' Φαρμοῦθι. (vac.)  
 (vac.) (m. 2) Αὐρή(λιος) Θέων εσσημ(είωμαι).

1 κρσ επιτρο 3 χαιρηαμφ'βουδ, λαμσπδ 4 αλεξ', αξιδ 5 φροδ 6 φριστα 8 ιδιος)  
 10 γψψ 12 Λδ'' 13 αυρη', εσσημ

'To Geminus Valerianus, the most excellent *procurator*, through Aurelius Heraclides and Aurelius Chaeremon, both councillors of the most glorious city of the Alexandrians, most worthy gentlemen, from Aurelius Ptoollas, steward of Phoboou. I beg to have paid to me immediately towards cutting . . . and gathering fodder on privately sown lands from the allotment of . . . another seven hundred drachmas, total 700 dr., of which I shall render account. Year 4, Pharmuthi. (2nd hand) I, Aurelius Theon, signed.'

2-4 It is not clear whether these intermediaries were acting as bankers and would have advanced the money themselves or whether they were agents of the *idios logos* who would have authorized a payment from a state bank.

7 . . . ἴγην. The only reading I can think of is ῥλ(λ)ίγην, which is thoroughly unsatisfactory. Preferable would be another noun parallel with κοπήν and [ε]λλογήν, preceded by καὶ. The traces represented by the first two dots end in a descender, which suggests that καὶ, rapidly written, is a possibility. For γ, ς is a less attractive possible reading.

8 On χόρτος see M. Schnebel, *Landwirtschaft*, 211-18, esp. 216-17 on the harvest.

9 . . . εως. At first sight this looks as if it ought to be identifiable with the κλήρος Τοκέως in XII 1534 3, but a photograph of that document seems to show rather *Σποκέως*; see *Aegyptus* 55 (1975) 200, 202; cf. perhaps the man of Thracian origin called *Σποκέης* who had connections with the Oxyrhynchite village of Mermetha in the mid third century B.C. (P. Sorb. 17, cf. F. Uebel, *Die Kleruchen*, p. 324 No. 1368). Here, however, though the letter before -εως is an undamaged κ or β, the first letter begins with an upright topped by a crossbar which extends back to the left (tau is best, pi possible) and there are probably two damaged letters between it and κ or β.

12 Year 4 is probably of the reign of Maximinus and Maximus, A.D. 237/8, the year following the date of VIII 1114, where Valerianus also appears. The 4th year next preceding, 4 Severus Alexander = A.D. 224/5, is clearly too far away; the next following, 4 Gordian, A.D. 240/1, is possible but not so likely as A.D. 237/8.

13 It is not clear what Aurelius Theon was. He might have been assistant to the steward. Perhaps more likely he was an official or clerk who countersigned the application.

## 3288. PETITION

38 3B.82/G(1)b

9 × 10.5 cm.

A.D. 252/3

This is a fragment from near the foot of a petition concerning a dispute about the boundaries of agricultural land, cf. e.g. P. Petaus 24, and, for the law, R. Taubenschlag, *Opera Minora* ii 395-6, *Law*<sup>2</sup> 254-5. The petitioner had previously taken his case to the dioecetes, who had issued an order instructing the recipient of this petition to survey the land and determine the boundaries.

The name of the dioecetes, Septimius Apollonius, and the date allow a misunderstanding to be cleared away. He has appeared also in P. Théad. 14. 18-19 and is there described as *κομήςεας τῆν διοίκησιν*, which means that at the date of that reference he was out of office. P. Théad. 14 is assigned to the fourth century A.D. by the first editor, to the third century by V. Martin in *Archiv* 6 (1913) 170 n. 3 (followed by G. Bastianini, *Gli strateghi dell' Arsinoites*, 58), and to the end of the third or the beginning of the fourth by J. Lallemand, *L'Administration*, 82 n. 9. To judge from a photograph a date inside the third century would be quite acceptable, though it is not impossible that proceedings before a procurator could still be worth citing half a century later. Whatever the date of P. Théad. 14 may be, the new document makes it clear that the Septimius Serenius Apollonius, ἀπὸ ἐπιτρόπων, who acknowledged the return of a loan in A.D. 333, see XIV 1716, cannot be identified with the dioecetes, as tentatively suggested by Lallemand, op. cit. 90 n. 4, 262. On the other hand it may very well be that the κράτιστος Ἀπολλώνιος in SB VI 9387. 11 is the same man, since he receives a petition relating to an οὐσία.

The back of the papyrus is blank.

Ἀδύμου κληρ[. . .][. . .][. . .]  
 μόνας δὲ γεωργῶ (ἀρούρας) γ.  
 νῦν δὲ τοῦ κρατίστου διοικητοῦ  
 Σεπτιμίου Ἀπολλωνίου  
 5 κελεύσαντός σοι καταπατήσαι  
 καὶ παραδῶναι ἐκάστω τῆν  
 ἴδιαν κτήσιν αὐτὸ τοῦτό σοι  
 ἀξιώ τῆν παράδοσίν μοι ποι-  
 ἦσθ τῆς (ἀρούρης) α, ὅπως δυνα-  
 10 θῶ τὰ ὑπὲρ τούτων δημόσια  
 εἰσενεγκεῖν τῷ ἱερωτάτῳ ταμείῳ.  
 (ἔτους) γ' Αὐτοκρατόρων Καϊσάρων

2 Ψγ

6 1. παραδοῦναι

7 ἴδιαν

9 Ψα

11 ἱερωτάτω

12 Λγ'

Γαῖου Οὐιβίου Τρεβωνιανοῦ  
Γάλλου καὶ Γαῖου Οὐιβίου

'... (from the) allotment of Adymus four (?) aruras (?), but I farm three aruras only. Now, since the dioecetes Septimius Apollonius, *vir egregius*, has ordered you to make a survey and deliver to each person his own private property, it is this very thing that I request of you—that you make delivery to me of the one arura, so that I may be able to contribute the public taxes on them to the most sacred treasury. Year 3 of Imperatores Caesares Gaius Vibius Trebonianus Gallus and Gaius Vibius . . .'

<sup>1</sup> The allotment name is new, see *Aegyptus* 55 (1975) 159–244. The first trace visible after κληρ[ ] could well belong to the bottom of the arura symbol and the second to a delta representing the numeral 'four'. The wide spacing would also suit this interpretation. The text envisaged for the purposes of the translation is ἐκ τοῦ] Ἀδύμου κληρ[ου] δ, μόναν δὲ γεωργῶ (ἀρούρας) γ.

6–7 παραδῶναι (l. παραδοῦναι) ἐκάστω τὴν ἰδίαν κτήσιν. This is an allusion to the legal formula 'sum cuius tribuere', see P. Petrus 24. 10 n.

8–9 ποιήσῃ. Cf. BGU I 159 (=W. Chr. 408). 10–11 ἀξιῶ ἀκοῦσαι μου πρὸς αὐτοὺς καὶ τὸ δοκοῦν σοι κελεύσῃς γενέσθαι; SPP XXII 87. 13–14 ἀ[ξιῶ] τὸ δόξαν σοι κελεύσῃς γενέσθαι.

12–14. Since attested dates cover virtually the whole of this Egyptian year, running from Thoth 4 (1 September, A.D. 252; PSI VII 795. 15) to Mesore 29 (22 August, A.D. 253; VIII 1119 30), cf. P. Bureth, *Les titulatures*, 116–17, the date of this document cannot be narrowed further than the regnal year number allows, i.e. the extreme limits are 29 August, A.D. 252, and 28 August, A.D. 253.

## 3289. PETITION TO A STRATEGUS

37 4B.106/J(1–3)<sup>b</sup>

11.5 × 14.5 cm.

A.D. 258/9

This is a straightforward report of thefts from the house of the petitioners' father. There is perhaps a guarded implication that their brother, mentioned in 10 as the father's third heir, is the person suspected of having made away with the papers and other lost articles.

The date clause, though not complete, gives us more information about the length of the term of office of the strategus concerned, see 1 n.

The back is blank.

Ἀδρηλίῳ Καρ[απ]ίῳ στρ[ατηγῶ] Ὀξυρρυχίτου  
παρὰ Ἀδρηλίῳ Θεωνέου τοῦ καὶ Καραπίωνος  
ἀρχιερατεύσαντος [καὶ] Θεώνος ἀμφοτέρω  
ἐξηγητῶν βουλευ[τ]ῶν τῆς Ὀξυρρυχιδῶν πόλεως.  
5 καὶ ἐπιπερίοντος τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ ἡμετέρου Καρα-  
πίωνος Καραπίωνος ἐξηγητεύσαντος τῆς αὐτῆς  
πόλεως καὶ καθ' ἑαυτὸν οἰκοῦντος ἕκαστος καὶ  
ἡμῶν ἐπὶ τῆς ἰδίας ἀνεχώρει οἰκίας, τελευ-  
τήσαντος δὲ τούτου ἐπὶ κληρονόμοις ἡμεῖν τε

1 στρ[ ]

10 καὶ ἐτέρῳ ἡμῶν ἀδελφῶ Ἀμμωνίῳ καθ' ἂς ἔ-  
λπευεν διαθήκας τὰς καὶ μετὰ τελευτῆν αὐτ[οῦ] ἀνοιγεί-  
σας γενόμενοι ἐν τοῖς τούτου πράγμα[σι] ἔγνω-  
μεν ἀφαιρέσεις βιβλίων καὶ ἄλλω[ν] . . . ]ων  
οὐκ ὀλίγων γεγενῆσθαι. περὶ ὧν ἀ[ρ]εφα-  
15 λιζόμενοι ἐπιδίδομεν τὰ βιβλιῶν πρὸς τὸ  
εἶναι αὐτὰ ἐν καταχωρισμῶ ἢ ἐὶ πολυπρα-  
γμονήσαντες καταλαβώμεθα τι μὲν ἡμεῖν  
ὁ λόγος πρὸς τοὺς φανησομένους τὴν ἀφαίρε-  
σιν πεποιθήσθαι. (ἔτους) 5' Ἀυτοκρατόρων Καισάρων  
20 Πουπλίου Λικωνίου Οὐαλεριανοῦ καὶ Πουπλίου  
Λικωνίου Οὐαλεριανοῦ Γαλληνοῦ Γερμανικῶν  
Μερίτων Εὐσεβῶν Εὐτυχῶν κα[ὶ] Πο[ ]υπλίου

19 Ls'

To Aurelius Sarapion strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aurelius Theoninus alias Sarapion, ex-chief-priest, and Aurelius Theon, both exegetae, councillors of the city of the Oxyrhynchites. While our father, Sarapion son of Sarapion, ex-exegetes of the same city, was still alive and living by himself, each of us also departed to his own house, and after he died, with us and another brother of ours, Ammonius, as heirs according to the will which he left and which was opened after his death, when we visited his property we discovered that there had been thefts of papers and not a few other [articles?]. To secure ourselves in respect of these we submit this petition so that it may be upon record, in order that, if after inquiries we find out anything, our case may continue to lie against those who shall be discovered to have perpetrated the theft. Year 6 of Imperatores Caesares Publius Licinius Valerianus and Publius Licinius Valerianus Germanici Maximi Pii Felices and Publius . . .'

<sup>1</sup> The strategus is otherwise known from P. Mich. IX 614. 1 and 3290 5, both undated. It could easily be incautiously assumed from P. Mich. 614. 7, which gives a date sometime in 3 Valerian and Gallienus (= A.D. 255/6) for a communication addressed simply 'to the strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome', that Aurelius Sarapion was in office in that year. However, we know from XXXIV 2714 that on the first day of 4 Valerian and Gallienus (29 August, A.D. 256) the strategus was Aurelius Sabinus. The present document, therefore, gives the best evidence for the date of Aurelius Sarapion, sometime in A.D. 258/9, though it seems not unlikely that the communication mentioned above, which was eventually delivered to Aurelius Sarapion, reached him sometime in A.D. 256/7. His successor is first known in office on 24 November, A.D. 260, according to a justified restoration of XII 1411, cf. 3292 1–2 n.

<sup>2</sup> Although the names are common, it is quite likely that Theoninus alias Sarapion is the same as the prytanis known from the undated XII 1515 (lines 1–2). If so, 3289 dates from before his service as prytanis and provides a *terminus post quem* of A.D. 258/9 for 1515, which is assigned to the late third century.

Incidentally, instead of *Κυβᾶτος*, in 1515 14, a photo shows *Κεφάλος*; delete the entry for the former in NB.

<sup>3</sup> ἀνεχώρει. The use of the imperfect is unusual. Cf. perhaps B. G. Mandilaras, *The Verb in the Greek Non-literary Papyri*, §§ 288–92, on the aoristic imperfect.

<sup>4</sup> βιβλίων. These are most likely to have been papers of some kind. There is admittedly a possibility, though nothing can now be made of it, that they were books, cf. e.g. Julian, *Ep.* 38, on the library of George, late bishop of Alexandria. Julian writes to Porphyrius the *rationalis* instructing him to

persuade or compel those under any suspicion of having stolen from the library (τοὺς ὁπωσοῦν ὑπονοίας ἔχοντας ἀφῆρηθεὶ τῶν βιβλίων) to make full restitution.

Restore perhaps [σκευ]ῶν. Cf. BGU VIII 1774. 6-8 *περὶ ἐκφορῆσεως σκευῶν τε καὶ βιβλίων 'πατρικῶν'*. 16-17 For εἰ with the subjunctive see R. C. Horn, *The Use of the Subjunctive and Optative*, 64-6.

22 The Caesar whose name once followed was in all probability Saloniinus, who was promoted after his brother's death in summer A.D. 258, cf. XLIII 3134 12 n. There seems to be no example as yet of Valerian Caesar appearing in a date clause of the sixth year, though it is conceivable that one might be found, if news of his death failed to reach some part of Egypt before 29 August, A.D. 258.

## 3290. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT

43 5B.70/C(14-17)a

9.5 × 12 cm.

c. A.D. 258-60

Another mention of the strategus Aurelius Sarapion occurs in this document, cf. 3289 1 n. The earliest limit of its date is established by the mention of Mussius Aemilianus as prefect of Egypt. He was promoted from acting prefect between 24 September, A.D. 258 and September/October, A.D. 259, see XLIII 3112 introd. By 24 November, A.D. 260 Sarapion himself had been replaced by the next strategus, see 3292 1-2 n.

The application comes from a known person, Aurelius Spartiates alias Chaeremon, see 1 n., who requests payment for wine supplied by him to provision troops serving, apparently, under the direct command of the prefect. See 3292 introd. for the probable cause of this military activity. Other references to provisioning troops in this period are XLIII 3111, a freight contract for wine, and P. Wisc. I 3, a petition from an unwilling liturgist who had just performed duties connected with supplies for troops. On the military *annona* of the time see D. van Berchem, 'L'annone militaire . . . au III<sup>e</sup> siècle', in *Mémoires de la Société Nationale des Antiquaires* 10 (1937) 117-202.

On the back is the left half of a six-line letter written downwards along the fibres, which is transcribed as item 3291.

Αὐρήλιος Σπαρτιάτης ὁ καὶ Χαίρη-  
μων γυμνασιάρχης καὶ βουλευτῆς τῆς  
'Ὀξύρυγχιτῶν πόλεως δι' ἐμοῦ Αὐρηλί[ο]υ  
Ἀγάθου γραμματέως. (vac.)  
5 Αὐρηλίω Σαραπίωνι στρατηγῶ 'Ὀξ[υ-  
ρυγχίτου τῶ φιλιτάτω χα[ί]ρω.  
αἰτοῦμαι ἐπι[στ]αλῆναι τε.[.]α.[.]...  
τωσ εἰς τιμ[ῆ]ν οὐ παρέσχον οὐνο[υ]  
κεραμίων τριακοσίων ἐκ προστάξεω[ς]  
10 τοῦ διασημοτάτου ἡμῶν ἡγεμόνος  
Μουσίου Α[ι]μιλιανοῦ εἰς χρείας [ἀννώ-

νης τῶν [ἄμ]α αὐτῶ γενναιοτάτων  
στρατιωτῶν ἀ]κολούθως τοῖς γραφεῖ-

'Aurelius Spartiates alias Chaeremon, ex-gymnasiarch, councillor of the city of the Oxyrhynchites, through me, Aurelius Agathus, secretary, to Aurelius Sarapion, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, his dearest colleague, greeting. I request that payment be made . . . for the price of 300 jars of wine which I supplied by order of our most perfect prefect Mussius Aemilianus for the needs of the *annona* of the most valiant soldiers in his company, in accordance with what was written . . .'

1 This man was already known as an ex-gymnasiarch and councillor of Oxyrhynchus, cf. P. J. Sijpesteijn, *Liste des gymnasiarques*, 30 No. 292, A. K. Bowman, *Town Councils*, 147, and also as strategus of the Hermopolite nome, cf. e.g. XXXI 2560 1 n. If XVII 2108 of 25 February A.D. 259 rightly belongs to him, as suggested in 2560 1 n., he may have been in Hermopolis as strategus at the date of this papyrus, which would neatly explain the presence in 3-4 of the secretary who acts as intermediary. One might have expected him to have been given his title in that case, but it is noteworthy that his name appears first in the prescript, which implies that he was not inferior to the strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome though his titles as given are inferior.

7-8 After τε omicron or omega seems best. Any other letter would probably have left traces on the papyrus below the small curve which is visible. τέφ[ε] is hard to avoid, but not easy to understand. The use of the word became more frequent in late Greek, but the meaning is always vague, see D. Tabachovitz, *Études sur le grec de la basse époque*, 70-73. Here 'now' would suit. After ]α is a letter with an upright and a crossbar or diagonal, e.g. λ, υ, π, τ. At the end four letters lost is a generous estimate, though it is possible that more could have been crowded in. Something like ἀρ[υπερθε]τωσ would suit.

## 3291. LETTER

43 5B.70/C(14-17)a

9.5 × 12 cm.

c. A.D. 258-60 or later

This letter is written downwards along the fibres on the back of 3290. The left half is well preserved at top and bottom and it seems certain that there was no prescript, though a farewell formula may easily have been lost from the lower right. Since wine is mentioned, as in 3290, and Spartas (6) might be related to or even identical with the Spartiates in 3290, it seems worth while to transcribe it, even though a good deal must be lost from the ends of the lines.

If the present document does concern the same people and the same transaction as 3290, that can hardly be the copy that was actually submitted to the strategus. However, it is probably unprofitable to speculate how it came to be re-used by the writer of the letter, who was a woman.

εὐθέως ἀναβάσα εἶδρον Σαραπίωνα τὸν .[  
παρέλαβα παρ' αὐτοῦ τὴν ἀποχ(ῆ)ν καὶ ἔπεμψά σοι [  
κέμ μοι τὴν ἐ(πι)στολήν(?) τὴν (πρὸς) τὸν κεν .[.]...ου[  
πρό]εως. εὐθέως οὐδ' διαπεμφθῆναι σοι [  
5 ὁ οἶνος του...[.]...].δετη.[  
τὴν ἀδελφῆν αὐτοῦ καὶ Σπαρτᾶν καὶ ...[

2 αποχ

3 ε', ρ'

'As soon as I got up here I found Sarapion the . . . I received the receipt from him and I sent (it?) to you . . . he (delivered?) to me the letter(?) for the . . . city. Immediately, therefore, . . . to be sent to you . . . the wine . . . (greet so-and-so and?) his sister and Sparta and . . .'

1 At the end ε[ is a possibility, which might suggest ε[*τραρηγόν*], as 3290 is addressed to a strategus called Sarapion, but α[ looks more likely and there are more possibilities.

3 Among the least unattractive possibilities are *κωνη[γ]όν*, after which there is a long descender, and *Κωνο[π]ολ(ίτην)*, the long descender being taken as an abbreviation mark.

## 3292. COMMUNICATION TO A STRATEGUS

48 5B.30/G(1-2)f

6.5 × 10 cm.

c. A.D. 259-64

This document, probably either a report or a petition, breaks off at an interesting point just when it seems to be about to speak of the events of a sudden dawn attack, presumably on the village of Nesmeimis, from which the sender came.

By mentioning the name of an approximately datable official and specifically describing the tribe of the Goniotae as Libyans it draws together into a single period several items of evidence about barbarian raids on Egypt, cf. J. Lallemand, *L'Administration*, 31. We may plausibly conclude that the Libyan invasion which reached Philadelphia in the Fayum in A.D. 258 (P. Princ. II 29), the undated disturbances by the Goniotae and Mastitae in the region of Heracleopolis (BGU III 935), and the undated appearance of these two tribes in the Oxyrhynchus area (XXXIII 2681), are all episodes of the same series and to be connected with the invasion mentioned in this document of c. A.D. 259-64.

As the evidence accumulates it grows more and more likely that the troop movements under Mussius Aemilianus, acting-prefect and then full prefect of Egypt, and under the two *correctores* of this period, were associated with disturbances like these, cf. 3290, XLIII 3111, 3112 introductions.

The back is blank.

Αὐρηλίω Πτολεμαίω τῷ  
καὶ Νεμεσιανῷ στρατηγῷ Ὁξ(υρνηχίτου)  
παρ]ὰ Αὐρηλίου Παμούν-  
οε] Θώνιοι μητρὸς Θατρῆ-  
5 τοε] α[π]ὸ κώ[μ]ης Νεσιμίμ-  
ως ἐε]ρέως καὶ προφή-  
τ]ου Ἀμμωνος καὶ τῶν  
ε]γνάνων θεῶν με[γ]έτω(ν)

2 στραξέ'

8 με[γ]έτω

ἰ[ε]ροῦ τοῦ ὄντος [ἐν τῇ] αὐτῇ  
10 Νεσιμίμ. ἐπεὶ ἐν τῇ γε-  
νομένη καταδρομῇ τῶν  
ἐπε[λθ]όντων Λιβύων Γω-  
νωστῶν ἐπὶ τῆς ἰθ̄ τοῦ  
δντ]ος μηνὸς Παῦνι  
15 ἐξ[α]ίφνης ὑπὸ τὸν ὄρθ<ρ>ο(ν)  
...]ομειροί...[.].[.].

10 I. Νεσιμίμει

15 ορθ̄

'To Aurelius Ptolemaeus alias Nemesianus, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aurelius Pamunis son of Thonis, mother Thatres, from the village of Nesmeimis, priest and prophet of Ammon and the associated very great gods of the temple which is in the same Nesmeimis. Whereas, during the late invasion of marauding Goniotae from Libya, on the nineteenth of the current month of Payni suddenly at dawn . . .'

1-2 This strategus is known from XII 1411, 1502, and 1555. According to a well justified restoration 1411 dates from 24 November, A.D. 260; 1555 certainly belongs to the brief reign of Macrianus and Quietus, which ran from autumn A.D. 260 to near the end of A.D. 261. His next known predecessor is Aurelius Sarapion, on whom see 3289 1 n., last known some time in A.D. 258/9. His next known successor is the strategus who appears for the first time in the next item, dated to 26 May of an unknown year falling in the period A.D. 262-5, see 3293 1-2 n., 23-6 n. The service of our strategus must, therefore, lie between 29 August, A.D. 258 and 26 May, A.D. 265. The day of the present document is limited by lines 13-14 to the period 20-30 Payni = 14-24 June and consequently the possible years are A.D. 259 to A.D. 264. No doubt the earlier part of this period is more likely, since P. Princ. II 29 dates from 8 or 18 September, A.D. 258.

9 This temple is not recorded in G. Ronchi, *Lexicon Theonymon*, Vol. i. Two other Oxyrhynchite villages are credited there with temples of Ammon, namely Peenno (p. 112) and Teis (p. 114), and there was also one at Senocomis, see 3275 4-7.

12-13 The Goniotae (and Mastitae) lived in Mareotis, which in the time of Ptolemy the geographer (ii A.D.) was in Libya and much later was in Egypt, according to J. Lallemand, *L'Administration*, 47.

15 ὑπὸ τὸν ὄρθ<ρ>ο(ν). For the correction cf. LSJ s.v. ὑπό C III, 2, citing this same phrase from N.T. Acts 5:21 and Geoponica 2. 4. 3. The misspelling is perhaps due to a phonetic difficulty, cf. Mayer-Schmoll I i 159-60 (§ 36). It occurs also in P. Warren 17. 9.

## 3293. NOTICE TO SERVE AS A COSMETES

32 4B.3/K(1-2)b

11 × 28.5 cm.

26 May A.D. 262, 263, 264, or 265

Similar documents to this are XLIV 3182 (gymnasiarch, A.D. 257), VI 891 (exegetes, A.D. 294), 3297 (cosmetes, A.D. 294), and P. Ant. I 31 (cosmetes, A.D. 347). It is interesting that here the cosmetes is given notice to serve by the strategus, whose involvement in the business of the town council and the boards of magistrates was not expected, see 3182 introd., where the possibility that the sender of 3182 might have been the strategus was regarded as unlikely. The similarity of the new text now makes

it very likely. Since the dates in 3182 are within a week of that of XXXIV 2714, it may well have been sent by the strategus Aurelius Sabinus acting through his deputy Aurelius Petronius.

It is not yet clear whether a magistrate could expect as a matter of routine to receive notice both from the local prytanis and/or council and from the strategus as the representative of the Roman government, or whether the strategus only intervened in exceptional circumstances. In this connection we should note that in 3182 the gymnasiarch is liable only for a quarter share of the duty for one day, and that in 3293 there is a passage, unfortunately damaged, which seems to refer to the absence of one of the interested parties, see 15-17 n.

The remains of the date clause and of the name of the strategus show that a previously unknown strategus was the sender of this notice, cf. 1-2 n. We also learn the name of a new prytanis. The back is blank.

Αὐρήλιος Πα. . . . . [ . . . ] . . . [ . . . ]  
 κ. . . . . ας στρατηγός) Ὁξυρνηχίτου  
 Αὐρηλίω Διοκρόω Χω-  
 κύωνος κομητῆ τῷ  
 5 φιλότατω χαιρέω.  
 δι' ὧν μοι ἐπέστε[ι]λεν  
 ἡ κρατίστη τῶν αὐτόθι  
 βουλή διὰ Αὐρηλίου Θεώ-  
 νος Σαραπίωνος ἐνάρχου  
 10 πρυτάνεως ἐδήλω[σε]ν  
 δεῖν σε ἀναδήσαι[ς]θ[αι] τὸν  
 τῆς κομ[ητείας] ἐφέ-  
 ρων ἀπὸ νε[ομηνίας] ἕως  
 τοῦ ὄντος μ[ηνος] Παῦνι  
 15 τω τὸν κ. . . . .  
 ἀγόμενόν σε ἀποθῆ[ναι]  
 τυγχάνειν. ἔν' ὄν εἰδῆς,  
 φίλτατε, καὶ τῶν [τῆ] ἀρχῆ  
 διαφερόντων π[ρόνοιαν]  
 20 ποιήσῃ ἐπέστε[ι]λά σοι. (m. 2) ἔρρω-  
 ](vac.) θναί σε εὐχοίμ[αι], φίλ[τατε]. (m. 3) Αὐρ[ήλιος]  
 ](vac.) Σαραπάμ[μω]ν ὑ[πηρέτης] ἐπήνεγκα.

2 στρβ

(m. 1) (ἔτους) . . . Α]ὐτοκράτ[ο]ρος Κα[ί]σαρος Πουπλίου  
 Δικιν[ίου] Γαλλιγ[οῦ] Γερμανικοῦ  
 25 Μεγίστου Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐ[τυχ]οῦς  
 Σεβαστοῦ,] (vac.) Παῦνι φ[ί]

'Aurelius P . . . alias . . . , strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, to Aurelius Dioscorus son of Chosion, cosmetes, his dearest colleague, greeting. The most excellent town council of the local people in a communication addressed to me by agency of Aurelius Theon son of Sarapion, prytanis in office, has declared that you are required to put on the crown of the office of cosmetes from the first to the nth of the current month of Payni . . . For your information, then, dearest colleague, and so that you may make provision for matters relating to the magistracy, I have sent you this communication. (2nd hand) I pray for your health, dearest colleague. (3rd hand) I, Aurelius Sarapammon, assistant, served the notice. (1st hand) Year (9-12?) of Emperor Caesar Publius Licinius Gallienus Germanicus Maximus Pius Felix Augustus, Payni 1.'

1-2 The strategus is evidently new. Since the remains do not suit the formulas indicating an acting strategus—*διαδεχόμενος / διέπων τὰ κατὰ τὴν στρατηγίαν* or the like—the spacing probably indicates that he had an alias. Of the numerous patterns theoretically possible the best are Πα. . . . . [ δ κ]αί | 2 Κ. . . . . ας and Πα. . . . . [ . . . ] [ δ ] 2 καί . . . ας. His term of office must fall between those of Aurelius Ptolemaeus alias Nemesianus, for whom 24 November A.D. 260 is the one virtually certain date, see 3292 1-2 n., and Aurelius Heraclius alias Asterius, first known on 11 October, A.D. 265 (P. Giss. 34). For the date of this papyrus see further 23-6 n.

3-4 The cosmetes has not been identified elsewhere.

8-10 The prytanis is new. Since the office is an annual one, see A. K. Bowman, *Town Councils*, 61-5, there is a hope that the exact year of this document may one day be fixed by a new papyrus. Cf. 23-6 n. for the possible years.

13-14 ἀπὸ νε[ομηνίας] ἕως . . . ]<sup>14</sup> τοῦ ὄντος μ[ηνος] Παῦνι. The date of the start of the cosmetes' term of service is given here as the first of the current month, which is Payni according to line 26, where the ambiguous trace of the number of the day must consequently belong to α. It is a little surprising, perhaps, that the document is dated on the very same day, 26 May, as the start of the term of service. One would have expected that longer notice would have been given, see XLIV 3182, where service begins on 27 August, the notification is dated 23 August, and the delivery of it took place on 25 August; also P. Ant. I 31, where the notice is dated 25 July and the service begins on the next day. Cf. 3297 1 n. There is, of course, no way of guessing what figure between 2 and 30 inclusive stood at the end of line 13.

15-17 One can only guess at the meaning here. By way of conjecture I suggest τῷ τὸν κατὰ [τὸ ἡμεῖν εὐν.]<sup>16</sup> ἀγόμενόν σε ἀποθῆ[μω]ν |<sup>17</sup> τυγχάνειν, 'because the person who is associated with you to do a half share of the duty is out of town'. The dative of the articular infinitive is comparatively rare according to B. G. Mandilaras, *The Verb in the Greek Non-literary Papyrus*, 337-8; to his examples can now be added one which seems particularly relevant here, XL 2902 8-10 μέχρι δεῦρο μὴ ὑπακούσας τῷ ἐπὶ τῆ[ς] ἄλλοδαπῆς ἀναγκαίας χρείας χ[αί]ρον παρεστρεφθεῖσθαι, 'up to now not having answered to my name because of having been away from home on unavoidable duty following the army'. For ἀποθῆ[μω]ν τυγχάνειν cf. XL 2899 13-15 ἀπ[ὸ] θῆ[μω]ς τυγχάνων καὶ παρε[θῆ]ν κατ' ἀγνοίαν, 'because I was away from home I was also mistakenly passed over'; LSJ s.v. τυγχάνω A II 2. For the rest I have no single convincing parallel. For the sharing of public duties see 3182 introd., 7-8 n., XL 2915 17, 2940 5.

18 For the restoration of τῆ ἀρχῆ cf. W. Chr. 402 i 18-19, τὰ τῆ ἀρχῆ (= κομητεία) [δ]ιαφέροντα [π]άντα ἀ[π]ο[σ]τηλάσει.

21-2 The name in 22 is not mentioned elsewhere in the text. Though the position is different, it probably belongs to a delivery docket corresponding to XLIV 3182 17-18 Αὐρήλιος Ἰμώσις ὑπ[ηρέτης] ἐπήνεγκα [(ἔτους) δ] Μεσορῆ ἐπαγομένω β. Here no date was necessary because the notice was only written on the day of the commencement of service, see 13-14 n., and delivery must have taken place on the same day.

The beginnings of the lines appear to be blank and this does not seem to be due to abrasion of the

ink. However, the layout would be more usual if the sender's farewell formula and the assistant's docket occupied separate lines, and this may possibly have been the case here.

23-6 The date clause is that of the sole rule of Gallienus, which contained years 9-15, A.D. 261/2 to A.D. 267/8. It lacks the victory title *Περικεὶς Μέγιστος*, which is attested in the papyri from the early part of year 14, A.D. 266/7, and never thereafter omitted in the cases cited in P. Bureth, *Les titulatures impériales*, p. 120. (In the damaged CPR p. 110 B, 18 it is virtually certain to have appeared and cannot be assumed not to have been written.) The present document, therefore, should be earlier than year 14. Year 13, A.D. 265/6 is extremely unlikely, because the office of prytanis is annual, see A. K. Bowman, *Town Councils*, 61-5, and another prytanis is already attested (XXXI 2569). The same is apparently true of year 9, A.D. 261/2, which in its earlier part was designated 2 Macrianus and Quietus, but when I saw PSI IX 1070 on two occasions in 1970 in the Laurentian Library in Florence I concluded that the figure for the year was extremely doubtful and that the traces would be as much consistent with α as with β. Since Aurelius Dioscurides alias Sabinus is attested in XVII 2109 as the prytanis of 1 Macrianus and Quietus, PSI 1070 may well belong to that year. At the very least the doubtful figure should not be used to prove that Sabinus was in office as prytanis in two successive years, though this was accepted by Dr. Bowman, *op. cit.*, p. 63.

For this document, therefore, years 9-12 of Gallienus are available and the possible dates are 26 May, A.D. 262, 263, 264, and 265.

26 The figure for the day is much damaged. It is consistent with α and this is the only date which will suit the details given in 13-14, see note.

Below and to the left of *Πάντι* in this line there are some traces of ink, which might possibly be remains of a further short line, but they are so slight that it seems more likely that they are accidental.

### 3294. NOMINATION TO PUBLIC SERVICE

48 5B.30/G(3-5)a

5.5 x 20.5 cm.

Between 29 August, A.D. 271  
and 4 March, A.D. 272

The date assigned to the strategus Aurelius Turbo in XL 2923 1, 8 nn. is here confirmed, and since that dating itself depended on the dates assigned to the prefect Statilius Ammianus, those too receive general corroboration. We also learn the name of a new phylarch (3-4).

Two features of the format of the document are puzzling. First, the top margin is unusually deep, c. 8.5 cm. Second, the plural formula—*εἰς τὰς ὑπογεγραμμένας χρίας δίδωμι τοὺς ἐνγεγραμμένους* (8-10)—suggests that it should be followed by the titles of at least two offices and the names of at least two persons, but the blank space which follows the body of the document and precedes the date clause is deep enough and wide enough for only one short line.

Probably the top margin was intended to contain annotations for official use. In the Petaus archive documents which needed to be forwarded from the village scribe's office were copied out on a fresh sheet with a space left blank at the top for a covering letter, see P. Petaus p. 110, a reference which I owe to Professor E. G. Turner.

The Press reader has pointed out that, as well as leaving too little space after 13, the clerk slipped into the singular, writing *ἔστι δέ* for *εἰσι δέ*. The sheet was probably regarded as spoiled for this use and put aside for the back to be used for a less formal purpose.

The writing is blurred and looks as if it was rubbed while the whole of the written part of the surface was damp, but there seems to have been no deliberate attempt to wash off the ink.

The back is occupied by 3300.

*Ἀρρηλίω Τούρβωνι*  
*στρατηγῶ) τῆς λαμ(πράς) Ὁξ(υρνηχιτῶν) πόλεως*  
*παρ' Ἀρρηλίου Στεφάνου*  
*᾽Ωρίωνος φυλάρχου*  
 5 *τῆς λαμπράς Ὁξυρνηχει-*  
*τῶν πόλεως τοῦ*  
*ἐνεστῶτος β (ἔτους) καὶ ε (ἔτους).*  
*εἰς τὰς ὑπογεγραμμένας*  
*χρίας δίδωμι τοὺς*  
 10 *ἐνγεγραμμένους*  
*ὅπως ἀντιλ. . . .*  
*ἔκατος . . . . . [.] του*  
*χρίας. (vac.) ἔστι δέ.*  
*(vac.)*  
*(ἔτους) β' Ἀυτοκράτορος Καίσαρος*  
 15 *Λουκίου Δομυτίου Ἀρρηλιαγοῦ*  
*Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐτυχοῦς Σεβαστοῦ*  
*καὶ (ἔτους) ε' Ἰουλίου Ἀρρηλίου*  
*Σεπτιμίου Οὐβαθαλάθου*  
*Ἄθη]νοδώρου τοῦ λ[αμ-*  
 2 *στρς, λαμδρ' 7 βς', ες' 9, 13 1. χρίας 14 4β' 15 δομ'τιου 17 Λε'*

'To Aurelius Turbo, strategus of the glorious city of the Oxyrhynchites, from Aurelius Stephanus son of Horion, phylarch of the glorious city of the Oxyrhynchites for the present second year and fifth year.'

'To the undermentioned services I nominate the persons named herein, so that each may (take up? his own?) service. Viz: (blank).'

'Year 2 of Emperor Caesar Lucius Domitius Aurelianus Pius Felix Augustus, and year 5 of Julius Aurelius Septimius Vabalathus Athenodorus, the most glorious . . .'

2 *λαμ(πράς)*. See ZPE 12 (1973) 277-92 for the dating of changes in the titulature of the city of Oxyrhynchus, and especially 281-5 for this one. The earliest secure date for the later title *λαμπρά καὶ λαμπροτάτη* remains 4 March, A.D. 272, *ibid.* 285, X 1264 2, 6, and this date may be regarded as the *terminus ante quem* for 3294. Note that XL 2923, also addressed to Aurelius Turbo, has the later title and is to be dated, presumably, later than this document.

It is most unusual and is perhaps simply a scribal error that Turbo is described as strategus of the city. He should properly be called strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome.

3-4 The phylarch is new. On the office see P. Mertens, *Les services de l'état civil*, 16-30, cf. XL Introd. pp. 7-8. The Shepherds' Quarter, or, as I have suggested, the tribe consisting of this and other quarters and designated by its name for short, was providing liturgists for this year, A.D. 271/2, see XL 2904 8-10 n.

11-12 We expect something like *δπως ἀντιλάβηται ἕκαστος τῆς ἑαυτοῦ χρίας*. In 11 there is room for only about four letters after ἀντιλ— and they appear to have been altered by a pen with a broader point. In 12 ἑαυτοῦ by itself is too short; τῆς καθ' ἑαυτοῦ χρίας, cf. Maysen, *Grammatik*, II ii 429-30, would suit the space and will probably do as a conjecture, but I am unable to verify it.

14-19 For the chronology see XL Introd. pp. 15-26. According to the view adopted there 2 Aur. 5 Vab. began on 30 August, A.D. 271. In the course of the same Egyptian year it began to be designated as 3 Aurelian, the first example dating from 24 June, A.D. 272, see *ibid.* p. 23. For 3294, therefore, the *terminus post quem* is 29 August, A.D. 271, and the *terminus ante quem* is 4 March, A.D. 272, as explained above in 2 n.

19 λ[αμ-] |<sup>20</sup>[προτάτου or λαμ]=λ[αμ(προτάτου)]. For the titles see P. Bureth, *Les titulatures*, 122.

## 3295. REGISTRATION OF A CHILD

18 2B.65/G(1)b

10.5 × 20 cm.

24-28 August A.D. 285

The standard analysis of documents of this type is to be found in P. Mertens, *Les services de l'état civil*, 48-65. Examples published later are XXXVIII 2855, 2858, XLIII 3136, 3137, XLIV 3183, and P. Köln II 87.

This new one is interesting for its date in the first year of Diocletian and for the exceptional address, best paralleled in P. Köln 87 of A.D. 271—*τοῖς διοικοῦσι τὰ κατὰ τὴν φυλ(αρχίαν) τῆς . . . πόλεως*, 'to the administrators of the affairs of the phylarchy of the city'. One of the members of this board is Aurelius Horion son of Theon, who is known from later years as a systates, i.e. in XLIII 3137 of A.D. 294/5 and in P. Fuad I Univ. 13 of A.D. 297/8. The phylarchs of the tribes were replaced by systates near the beginning of Diocletian's reign, the earliest systates being attested in A.D. 287 (PSI III 164), see Mertens, *op. cit.*, p. 31 and n. 174. It is an obvious possibility that at the time 3295 was written the change was imminent or even in progress. Another possibility is that the particular phylarch to whom the application would normally have been sent was for some reason unable to act. In XL 2936 28-9 a subscription which would normally have been written by a phylarch was made by a person whose title should probably be restored as *διοικ(ῶν) τὰ κατὰ τὴν [φυλαρχίαν]* and there are indications that this was because the phylarch was ill, see *ibid.* 9 n., 28-31 n. P. Köln 87 belongs to the same short period in A.D. 271.

The back is blank.

τ[ο]ῖς διοικοῦσι τὰ κατὰ τὴν φυλ(αρχίαν) τῆς λαμ(πράς) καὶ  
λαμ(προτάτης) Ὀξ(υρυνχιδῶν) πόλεως τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος α (ἔτους) διὰ  
Αὐρηλίων Ὠρίωνος Θεώνος καὶ Νίλου τοῦ

1 φυλ, λαμ) 2 λαμ)οξ', ας''

καὶ Ἀθηναίου καὶ Μέλανος Μέλανος καὶ τῶν  
5 εὐν αὐτοῖς π(αρά) Μάρ[κο]ν Αὐρηλίου Εὐδαίμων-  
νος Ἑρακλείδου τοῦ Διοσκόρου μη(τρὸς) Ταύριος  
ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως. β[ο]ύλομαι πρώτως[ε  
ἀ[να]γρα[φ]ῆναι ἐφ' ὃ κἀγὼ ἀ[ν]αγράφωμαι  
αὐτὸς] ἀμφοδου [Ἰππέ]ων Παρεμβολῆς  
10 τῶ]ν γεγονότα μ[ο]ῖ ἐξ τῆς εὐνοῦνης μοι  
γυμνακὸς Αὐρηλίας Νίκτης ἦτοι Ταϊάδος  
ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως ν[ε]ῖον Αὐρηλίον  
Εὐδαίμονα (δωδεκάδραχμου) ἀπὸ γυμ(νασίου) ὄντα πρὸς  
τὸ ἐνεστὸς α (ἔτος) (ἔτων) γα. διὸ ἐπιδίδωμι  
15 τ[ὸ] ὑπόμ(νημα) ἀξιών ταγήναι αὐτὸν διὰ τῆς  
καταχωριζομένης ὑφ' ὑμῶν γραφῆς  
ἀφηλικ[ω]ν ἐν τῇ τῶν ὀμηλικῶν τάξει  
ὡς καθήκει καὶ ὀμν[ύ]ω τὸν ἐθιμ[ο]ν Ῥω[μα]ί-  
20 ρις ὄρκον μὴ ἐψεύσθαι. (vac.)  
(ἔτους) α'' Αὐτοκρά[τ]ηρος Κ[α]ίσαρος Γαίου Οὐαλ[ε]ρίου  
Διοκλητιανοῦ Εὐξεβοῦς Εὐτυχοῦς Σεβαστοῦ  
ἐπ[α]γαγμένω(ν) . . . (vac.)  
(m. 2) Αὐρηλίος Εὐδαίμων ἐπιδέδω-  
κα καὶ ὅμοια τὸν ὄρκον ὡς  
25 πρόκειται. Αὐρηλίος Ἀκκλ[ῆ]α  
ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ μὴ εἰδ[έ]-  
το]ς γράμματα. (vac.)  
(m. 3?) Ἰππέων Παρεμβολ(ῆς) ...[.]. . . . .  
...[.]. . . . .[.]. . . . .[.]. . . . .  
5 π' 6 μη' 11 ταϊάδος 13 β., γυμς 14 ας[ε]γα 15 υπομς 20 Λα', γαίου  
22 ἐπ[α]γομενῶ 28 παρεμβδ

'To the administrators of the affairs of the phylarchy of the glorious and most glorious city of the Oxyrhynchites for the present 1st year, by agency of Aurelius Horion son of Theon and Aurelius Nilus alias Athenaeus and Aurelius Melas son of Melas and their associates, from Marcus Aurelius Eudaemon, son of Heracleides, grandson of Dioscorus, mother Tayris, from the same city. I wish to have registered for the first time in the district in which I am myself registered, the Cavalry Camp district, the son born to me from my wife who lives with me, Aurelia Nice or Taias, from the same city, Aurelius Eudaemon, who is liable to the twelve-drachma poll-tax and of the gymnasial class and is in the present 1st year 11(?) years old. Therefore I submit the application, requesting that he be enrolled in the list of minors registered by you in the category of his coevals as is proper and I swear the oath customary among Romans that I have made no false declaration. Year 1 of Emperor Caesar Gaius Valerius Diocletianus Pius Felix Augustus, nth intercalary day.'



5-8 In spite of the damage a clear grammatical relationship can be perceived: ἐπειδὴ τῇ ἐνεστώσῃ ἡμ[ε]ρα . . . [subject] . . . ἐπήρκεν ἐπιστολὴν . . . [ . . . κεχρονισμένῃν ] εἰς Μεχείρ μῆνα . . . [περὶ χρεω?] -στοιμίαν ὑφ' ἡμῶν, 'Whereas today So-and-so delivered a letter dated in the month of Mechcir about (sums owed?) by us . . .'

6 ἐπιτρόπου. This might denote an official *procurator* of some kind or a guardian. It might be that Saras, the subscriber of 20-1, was the guardian of the heirs, cf. also 2-3 n. ἐπήρκεν. This word is sometimes used of the delivery of official communications by ὑπηρεταί, e.g. I 59 22, VI 899 50, XLIV 3182 17, BGU IV 1070. 13, 14. If the letter was equivalent to a summons delivered by an assistant of the strategus, that might explain why the strategus is apparently mentioned in 14.

6-7 Restore probably κεχρονισμένῃν εἰς Μεχείρ μῆνα. Why the letter took so long to be delivered (January/February till 10 June) is one of the puzzling questions to arise here. It suggests, however, that it was not a mere private letter, but probably a document passing through the machinery of the bureaucracy.

8 Restore perhaps χρεω[στοιμίαν], cf. 5-8 n. and introd. See P. Kretschmer and E. Locker, *Rückklüpfes Wb. d. gr. Sprache* for possible verbs in -τέω. None of the others is more attractive.

8-12 The following outline can be conjectured: τῆς δὲ ἐπιτε[ρο]λλῆς . . . ἐτι πάλαι γεγραμμένης μηδέπω τοῦ πράγματος παρὰ σοὶ γνωσθῆ[ν]τος . . . ὅτε ὁ δεῖνα (= ἡ Λουκίλλα?) προσῆλθέ σοι δια τοῦ υἱοῦ Ἡρώδου καὶ τῶν διελάλησας δι. [ . . . κελίων . . . ] ἡμᾶς . . . ἐκκαλομέν[ε]σιν . . . ἀπαντῶν πρὸς . . . Ὀνωράτων, ᾧ παραθρόμεθα τὰ προσόντ[α] ἡμῶν δίκαια, 'and since the letter was drawn a long time ago, before the matter was heard in your court, when (Lucilla?) came before you represented by (her?) son Herodes and you delivered some pronouncements, ordering us to appeal and go before Honoratus, to whom we shall submit the rights that are ours'.

10 διελάλησας. In spite of the note to XVI 1629 4 explaining that διαλαλεῖν and διαλαλεῖν technically refer to an 'investigation' before a magistrate, all the passages cited in the dictionaries seem to suggest that they are used rather of solemn pronouncements, sometimes with an additional notion of commanding.

δι. [ . . . Not δι' ὧν; possibly δια. [ or δι' ᾧ . . . ]

12 Ὀνωράτων. See introd. The future verb immediately following makes it quite clear that he was still in office at the date of this document.

12-13 The main clause probably begins here with something like ἐπιδόμεν τὰ βιβλῖδια | 23 ἀξι[ο]φῶντες, 'we submit the petition requesting . . .'. The continuation is much more dubious. Perhaps it was something like τῆν συνθήκην ὑποσημειῶσιν ἐκδοθῆναι ἡμῶν, 'that the customary subscription be issued to us', cf. P. Lips. 33 ii 17. Note that there does seem to be an official subscription at the foot of this document (24-6).

14 στρατηγόν. Cf. 6 n., but ἐπι[τε]ράτηγον is also at least a theoretical possibility, see J. Lallemand, *L'Administration*, 44.

ἐπιστολίμια (l. -αἶα) γράμματα. The phrase occurs twice in Philo (*De Josepho*, 168; *In Flaccum*, 109), and seems to mean no more than 'letter'; ἐπιστολίματος is new in the papyri. It is not quite clear that the letter is, or is to be, directed to the strategus (πρὸς τὸν στρατηγόν?), but that seems most likely.

πρὸς τὸ ρ[ ] perhaps introduced an articular infinitive, the construction being equivalent to a final or consecutive clause, cf. B. G. Mandilaras, *The Verb*, § 861 (1).

15-16 This passage was evidently about the surety required in cases of appeal, cf. N. Lewis in *Le Monde grec (Homages à C. Pradais)*, 762-3. In one of two cases in papyri the surety of 1,062½ drachmas was made up of a basic 1,000 dr. plus additional charges (προδιαγραφόμενα) of 1/8 or 6¼% amounting to 62½ dr. (P. Achmim 8, 37-9); in the other the surety of 2,125 dr. is twice the amount in P. Achmim 8 and can clearly be regarded as made up in the same proportions of a basic 2,000 dr. plus 125 dr. (see CPR V 5, 3 n.). The sum here, 4,625 dr., cannot easily be divided in those proportions. No clear deduction can be made, but it is tempting to think that somehow the progress of inflation is reflected in these figures. The simplest hypothesis would be to divide the sum into a round 4,000 plus 625 extra charges, which would mean that the rate had risen from 1/8 (or 6¼%) to 1/5 (or 15½%).

There is also doubt about how many persons this surety covers. The figures here may be for each individual or for several together. In CPR V 5 the guarantors are paired and it is not clear if each is held responsible for 2,000 dr. plus charges or if they share the obligation.

Still less is it clear why the sum is stated here. The appearance of stipulation clauses at the foot may suggest that there is some element of contractual agreement about this document, even though it seems to be cast in the form of a petition, cf. 23 n.

17 καὶ καθ' ἓνα ἀμολογήσαμεν. This looks like part of a stipulation clause in some such form as ἐπερωτηθέντες ὑφ' ἐν καὶ καθ' ἓνα ἀμολογήσαμεν, 'the formal question having been put to us together and severally we gave our consent.' For ὑφ' ἐν καὶ καθ' ἓνα cf. I 94 12 ἦτοι ὑφ' ἐν ἡ καθ' ἓνα, but I cannot claim to have seen any similar addition to a stipulation clause. Cf. 22-3 n.

17-19 For the imperial titles see e.g. XXXVIII 2855 18-24. Here 46 letters are lost in 17 and 43 in 18, equivalent to just over half the width of the document.

20-1 Cf. 2-3 n., 6 n.

20 του. [ . . . Some possibilities are (1) a patronymic, e.g. Τούρβωνος, (2) an alias, i.e. τοῦ κ[α]δ . . ., (3) a description, e.g. τοῦ ἐπιτρόπου or τοῦ προκεμένου. The trace is too tiny to allow any choice.

21 Very probably restore ἐπερωτηθέντες ἀμολογήσαμεν vel sim., cf. 17, 23.

22-3 Restore probably ἐπιδόμωκα καὶ | 23 ἐπερωτηθέντα ἀμολογήσαμεν, cf. 21 and n. The stipulation clause is very rarely used in documents drafted in petition form, see D. Simon, *Studien z. Praxis d. Stipulationsklausel*, 51-2 (on p. 52, n. 48, correct Herm. 77 to refer to SPP V 74). Simon's four examples are applications for payment. This may suggest that here the passage in 15-16 relating to caution money was the essential part of the document, see 15-16 n.

24-6 This does not look like the subscription of a petitioner or amanuensis, and, in spite of printed appearances, the remains in 26 do not suit ἔγγραφο ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ μη εἰδότες (vel sim.) γ[ρ]αμ[μ]ατα. It looks much more like an official subscription containing instructions to apply elsewhere—πρὸς ἐλάττω [ (25), cf. 12-13 n. In 24 ἐκ[λ] may represent ἐκ(κ)λήτρον, but need not.

## 3297. NOTICE TO SERVE AS A COSMETES

17 2B.63/G (d)

7 × 12.5 cm.

Shortly before 11 January, A.D. 294?

Similar documents to this are XLIV 3182 (gymnasiarch, A.D. 257), 3293 (cosmetes, c. A.D. 262-5), VI 891 (exegetes, A.D. 294), and P. Ant. I 31 (cosmetes, A.D. 347). Unfortunately the exact wording of 3297 cannot yet be restored, because none of these is an exact parallel. In fact, though each of the five documents is basically a notification that the recipient will shortly be required to serve as a magistrate, they come from at least four different sources.

In 3297 the source is the prytanis. In 891 it is the council with the prytanis acting as intermediary. This is probably only a formal difference and indeed the prytanis is the same in both. In 3293 the sender is the strategus. In P. Ant. 31 the sender is the logistes and in 3182 his identity is not known, though the wording makes it clear that he was not the prytanis and 3293 rather suggests that he was the strategus.

On the cosmetes see E. L. de Kock, *Die Kosmet in Egypte*, (diss. Leiden, 1948).

The back is blank.

Αὐρήλιος| Κορηλιανὸς διασημώτατος  
ἐναρχος π[ρ]ύτανις τῆς λαμπράς καὶ λαμ-  
πρότατης Ὀξυρυγχιτῶν πόλεως  
.....] Τρύφωνι Διονυσίου

5

.....].. τῷ φιλάτῳ χαίρειν.

.....]ρχειν τὸν τῆς κοσμητείας  
 στέφ[ανον ἀπὸ ις- Τύβι ἕως λ-  
 τοῦ αὐ]τῆρὸ μῆνος ἐν αἰς ἡμέραις  
 .....] πανήγυρις, ἡμέρας ιε-  
 10 ..... πρ]όνουαν πάντων τῶν  
 τῆ ἀρχῆ] διαφερόντων  
 ἐπιστέλλ]εταί σοι, φίλτατε,  
 c. 8. (m. 2) ἐρ]ῶσθεαί σε εὐχ(ομαι), φίλτατε.

13 ευχ'

'Aurelius Cornelianus, *vir perfectissimus*, prytanis in office of the glorious and most glorious city of the Oxyrhynchites to [Aurelius?] Tryphon son of Dionysius . . . his dearest colleague, greeting. [Since it is necessary for you to hold?] the office of cosmetes from 16th Tybi to the 30th of the same month, in which days . . . festival, for (a total of) 15 days, and to attend to everything which concerns [the magistracy, notice is sent] to you, dearest colleague, [for your information?]. (2nd hand) I pray for your health, dearest colleague.'

1 The prytanis is the same as in 891, where we must now read in line 7 διαστ̄, i.e. διαστ(μοστάνου), in spite of the understandable doubts of the first editors. On the diffusion of the perfectissimate in this period and more especially later under Constantine see *RE* xix 668 ff., cf. *XLIII 3124* 1-2 n. Some time before A.D. 317 councillors who had performed all the public duties of their native city could acquire the perfectissimate by application to an emperor, see C. Theod. XII 5. Possibly this is the explanation of the unexpected rank of this prytanis, though one can only guess.

The date of 891 is A.D. 294, though the reading of the consular date clause needs revision in some details. The *ed. pr.* has in lines 1-3

[Ἐφ' ὑπ]άτων Οὐαλερίων Κοω-  
 [ c]τῆρ[ίσ]τῳ καὶ Μαξιμ[ι]ανοῦ  
 τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων Καισάρων

I was able to inspect the papyrus, which is now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, shelfmark MS. Gr. class. f. 89 (P), and propose the following version of lines 1-2:

[ἐπὶ ὑ]πάτων τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶ[ν]  
 [Κω]στῆρ[ίσ]τῳ καὶ Μαξιμ[ι]ανῶ

Compare SB VI 9044. 13. It is worth adding that the end of line 3 appears to be complete and that there is no space anywhere to restore at the end of the formula τὸ γ' or τὸ ε', which would turn the date clause into that of A.D. 300 (cf. *XLIII 3141*) or A.D. 305 (cf. *XLIII 3143*). For A.D. 299/300 a different prytanis is already attested, see *XLIV 3187*; A.D. 304/5 is still vacant.

The prytanis was appointed for an annual term, see A. K. Bowman, *Town Councils* 61-5. Cornelianus, therefore, was the prytanis for A.D. 293/4, and there is a reasonable chance that 3297 also dates from this year, though it is quite possible that Cornelianus served more than once in this office. Since the period of the cosmetes' activity is given as 16-30 Tybi = 11-25 January, this document probably dates from shortly before 11 January of whatever year is in question, see 3293 13-14 n., although 3293 is itself dated on the same day as the beginning of the cosmetes' term of office.

4 Supply probably *Δύρηλιον*, but some other *nomen* is possible.

5 .....]. . . Probably we should assume that the line was indented and read simply *κοσμη]τη*, cf. 3293 4-5. The reading is complicated by damage and by a descender from the rho of *Τρύφωνι* in the line above.

6 ]ρχειν. If it were not for the fact that the rounded trace before χ and the long descender visible in the next line strongly suggest ρ, there would be a temptation to satisfy sense and space by restoring [δέον σε] ἔχειν τὸν . . . [στέφ]ανον . . . |<sup>10</sup> [καὶ τὴν πρ]όνουαν . . . The sense could also be represented by

restoring [δέξαν σοι ἐπ]ᾶ]ρχειν τὸν . . . [στέφ]ανον . . . |<sup>10</sup> [καὶ τὴν πρ]όνουαν . . ., but that is too long for line 6, unless it was in ecthesis, which seems improbable. Alternatively [δέον σε ἀ]ρχειν τὸν . . . [στέφ]ανον is perhaps a tolerable expression, cf. X 1252 verso 16 for *στέφανος* in the sense of 'office', but then it is not convincing simply to tack on [καὶ τὴν πρ]όνουαν and space for another verb to govern *πρόνουαν* is hard to find. In the circumstances the translation given above can only be a makeshift approximating to the right sense. Cf. 3293 11-13 for the natural expression *ἀναδήσασθαι τὸν τῆς κοσμητείας στέφανον*.

By way of conjecture Mr. Parsons suggests *περὶ τοῦ ἐ]ρχειν* (in ecthesis) . . . [ἵνα πο]τῆ πρ]όνουαν . . . [ἐπιστέλλ]εταί σοι, 'Concerning your term of office . . . so that you may attend (to everything) . . . notice is sent to you.'

7 16-30 Tybi = 11-25 January, cf. I n.

9 Perhaps restore [έειπν], but this word could easily be dispensed with; a name or description of the festival is equally likely.

In all probability the festival is the one mentioned in XVII 2127 4 and in I 42 3. The first passage records a payment apparently made in Pachon in respect of a festival held in Tybi, which involved a sacrifice conducted in the theatre. In I 42 (= W. Chr. 154) an official gave notice of a display by ephebes which was to take place next day on 24 Tybi = 19 January, A.D. 323 and somehow provide a *διπλή τέρεμ*.

It is not clear from the interrupted text of 8-9 whether the festival occupied the whole of the period of office or, as seems more likely, only part of it. Nor is it clear from 42 whether the ephebic display was part of the festival or a separate and later event. The phrase *ἡ πρόγουσα πανήγυρις* gave some difficulty to the first editors and was translated as 'the distinguished character of the festival' in spite of a note showing uneasiness and their recognition that *πρόγουσα* ought to mean 'previous', see already WB s.v. *πρόγου* (5). However, even with this accepted the situation is still not clear. It seems that there are three possibilities. The most attractive to me is that 'the previous festival', which was over by 23 Tybi = 18 January, involved the ephebes, and their display of 24 Tybi = 19 January, not connected with the festival, would give the spectators 'a double pleasure'. Secondly, 'the previous festival' might mean the same event in the previous year, but the promise of a *διπλή τέρεμ* tells against that. Lastly, and more remotely, *ἡ πρόγουσα πανήγυρις* might possibly mean 'the festival up to now', 'the earlier part of the festival', in which case the display of 19 January would have been part of a celebration covering these two days and an unspecified period before them.

It is uncertain how much weight we should give to the fact that the ephebes were the particular concern of the cosmetes.

For other references to festivities in Tybi cf. *CE* 43 (1968) 344, line 5 with notes on 348-9, *CE* 49 (1974) 376 and n. 2.

11 Cf. 3293 18 n.

12 Cf. VI 891 17.

13 There is space to restore *ἔν' εἰδῆς*, following the lines of 891 16-17 *ἵνα τοῦτο εἰδέναι ἔχοις, ἐπιστέλλεταί σοι*, but the beginning of the line might have been blank.

There is a presumption that the subscriptions of both 891 and 3297 are by Aurelius Cornelianus and indeed it seems likely that they are by the same hand, which uses, however, a broader pen in 891 18-19.

## 3298. HOROSCOPES AND MAGIC SPELL

38 3B.81/J(1-3)a

19x7 cm.

Later third century

The lingering notoriety of the emperor Elagabalus is illustrated by the rare and opprobrious term, *κόρυφος*, 'catamite', applied to him in the date clause of one of these horoscopes, see 2 n. This description of him has been referred to by Dr. T. D.

Barnes in his article 'Ultimus Antoninorum' (*Bonner HA Colloquium* 10 (1972) 53-74) p. 53. In 3299 the disapproval is less colourfully expressed by calling him *ἀνόσιος Ἀντωνίνος μικρός*. Official disapproval of Elagabalus resulted in a *damnatio memoriae*, which has manifested itself in the erasure of his name from some inscriptions (e.g. *ILS* I 466, 468, 470-2; *SB VIII* 9997. 65). The references in P. Bureth, *Les titulatures*, 106-7, do not lead to any instance of the erasure of his name in the papyri, but there exists one example in a forthcoming papyrus, inv. 69/19(a). Various interrelated periphrases are employed to allude to his reign in the papyri of subsequent reigns. Two papyri of 13 Severus Alexander (A.D. 233/4) describe A.D. 220/1 by this method: τῷ μετὰ τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ Ἀντωνίνου μεγάλου αὐτοκρατορ[ε]ία·ν δ' ἔτει (P. Flor. I 56. 12-13); τῷ μετὰ τὸ κε (ἔτος) θεοῦ Σεουήρου Ἀντωνίνου δ' (ἔτει) (P. Lips. 6. 16). The same method is used to refer to A.D. 221/2 in P. Mich. inv. 1935. 10 (τῷ ε (ἔτει) τῆς μετὰ θεὸν Σεο[υ]ήρου Ἀντωνίνου βασιλείας), and this papyrus dates from summer A.D. 272, in the reign of Aurelian. (The papyrus will be published in a Ph.D. thesis for the University of Michigan by Mr. Vincent P. McCarren, who very kindly communicated the text to me in advance of publication.) Similar is the use of τῆς προαγοῆς βασιλείας in P. Hamb. I 18 i 3-4, ii 3, 8, 13, see the introduction there, p. 79.

In this connection it should be observed that the θεὸς Ἀντωνίνος in XXVII 2746 11 is Caracalla, see n. ad loc., and not Elagabalus as implied by P. Bureth, *Les titulatures*, 107.

The date of the latest of the horoscopes gives a *terminus post quem* for the papyrus of A.D. 249/250, see line 22 and n. The hand looks as if it belongs still to the third century.

The foot of the sheet is lost. On the front, where the writing runs along the fibres, the left edge looks as if it has suffered very little damage and there are tops of two columns with a few complete lines as well as the beginnings of lines from a third column. On the other side there are complete lines only in the second column, to the right of which is a blank space c. 8.5 cm. wide. A few ends from a preceding column also survive.

Probably all the writing is by the same person, though the first two columns on the front and the first three lines of the third are in a good cursive, flowing but careful, while the rest is far more rapid and careless.

The second horoscope was cast for the son of the man named in the first. It is also noticeable that the first horoscope gives positions in degrees and minutes inside the zodiacal signs, while the second gives only the names of the signs. The others are too damaged to compare. The final, much damaged, item was a spell to conjure up a dream.

The impression given is that this sheet is not the work of a serious astrologer, so to speak, but rather of a person interested in the fates of particular people. He probably collected the horoscopes rather than cast them himself.

Professor Neugebauer was kind enough to make accurate modern computations for the horoscopes, which have been added in round brackets at the appropriate points in the translation.

i  
 γένεσις Ἀπολιναρίου  
 β (ἔτους) Ἀντωνεῖνου τοῦ κορυφ(ου)  
 Παχῶν κβ- νηκτὸ(ς) εἰς  
 κγ- ᾠρα ζ εχθ( )  
 5 ὠροσκό(πος) Ἰχθύσι μοιρ(ῶν) ε  
 Ὑρμον Ζεὺς Ἰχθύσι μοιρ(ῶν) β λε(πτῶν) ιη  
 Σελήνη Τοξότη μοιρ(ῶν) γ  
 Κρ[ό]νος C[ο]κρ[ε]πίω [.....].

ii  
 Σεουήρου υἱοῦ ὀμοί(ως)  
 10 ε (ἔτους) Γορδιανοῦ Φαῶφι ζ  
 νηκτὸς εἰς η- ᾠρ(α)  
 ε- ἀρχῆς  
 Ἡλιος καὶ Ἐρμῆς Ζηνῶ  
 ὠροσκό(πος) Διδύμοις  
 15 [Κρ]όνος ἀρχὰς Παρθένου  
 [Ἄ]ρης C[ε]κ[ο]ρ[ε]πίω  
 ε. 12 ].φ

iii  
 γένεσις(ις) Δη[ ]  
 γ (ἔτους) Φιλίπ[ι]πων  
 20 εἰς κα- ν[ ]  
 γένεσις Ἄμμι[ ]  
 α (ἔτους) Δεκίου ..[ ]  
 α- ἡμέ[ ]ρας  
 ὠροσκό[ ]πος  
 25 Ἀφροδίτη  
 Ζεὺς  
 Κρό[ ]νος  
 ..[ ]

2 βς, κορυφ' 3 νηκτ<sup>ο</sup> 4 εχθ<sup>θ</sup> 5 ὠροσκό, μοιρ' 6 μοιρ', λε) 7 μοιρ' 9 ὀμο<sup>ο</sup>  
 10 ες 11 ᾠ monogram 14 ὠροσκό) 18 γενεσις' 19 γς 22 ας

i  
 Back ]  
 30 ]ρα ζ-  
 ] (vac.)  
 ] (vac.)  
 ] Αφροδίτης  
 ] (vac.)  
 35 ]..  
 ]..ι  
 ]..  
 . . . . .  
 ii  
 ς (ἔτους) Γορδιανοῦ, Τῦβι 15  
 ὥρα β' ἡμέρας ἀρχ(ῆς)  
 40 γένεσις Σαβείων Ἰκεϊτος  
 ὄνειρετηςία (vac.)  
 γρ(άβου) τὸ ὄνο(μα) . . . . . χαρτάριον  
 ἢ εἰς φύλλ[ο]ν . . . . . ς καὶ ἐπι[. . .]α  
 δι. ανα[. . .] . . . . . τῆ[. . .] . . . . .

38 ες, τυβίς 39 ἀρχ' 40 ἰκεϊτος 41 ι. ὄνειραιτησία 42 γρ, οὐδ

'Birth of Apolinarius. Year 2 of Antoninus the catamite, Pachon 22, night before 23, 7th hour. Horoscope, Pisces 6°; Jupiter, Pisces 2° 18' (340° = Pisces 10°); Moon, Sagittarius 3° (244° = Sagittarius 4°); Saturn, Scorpio . . . (225° = Scorpio 15°).<sup>2</sup>

'Of Severus his son likewise. Year 6 of Gordian, Phaophi 7, night before 8, 5th hour beginning. Sun and Mercury, Libra (191° & 206° = Libra 11° & 26°); Horoscope, Gemini; Saturn, beginning of Virgo (161° = Virgo 11°); Mars, Scorpio . . . (212° = Scorpio 2°).<sup>3</sup>

'Birth of De . . . Year 9 of the Philips . . . (night) before 21 . . .<sup>4</sup>

'Birth of Amm . . . Year 1 of Decius . . . first (hour) of the day. Horoscope, . . . ; Venus, . . . ; Jupiter, . . . ; Saturn, . . . ' 38 ff. 'Year 6 of Gordian, Tybi 16, 2nd hour of the day beginning. Birth of Sabinus son of Isis.'<sup>5</sup>

'Request for a dream. Write the name (either on?) a piece of papyrus or on a leaf of . . .'<sup>6</sup>

2 κορύφ(ου). See LSJ s.v. κόρυφος III, where it is defined from Theoc. 4. 62 Schol. as an Alexandrian word equivalent to δ ἄς κόρη οὐράμενος. Other derivations are given in *Et. M.* 531. 23. The word has remained unrecognized in a previous occurrence in a horoscope on papyrus dated by Elagabalus, see *Studies Presented to F. Ll. Griffiths*, 235 = P. Warren 21. 51 = O. Neugebauer, H. B. Van Hoesen, *Greek Horoscopes*, No. 219 II 1 (p. 56). The plate in P. Warren (No. VII) is not entirely clear. Hunt's description in the note suggests that we should read κορυ = κορύφ(ου); the note in *Greek Horoscopes*, p. 56—κορυ' or κορυνο'—might encourage us to read κορυφ = κορύφ(ου), on the assumption that the phi was a cursive one with the roundel wholly to the left of the upright. I rather favour the first, but whichever version is right, at least the word cannot now be in doubt.

The doubt still persists, however, for III 596 = *Greek Horoscopes*, No. 139 (Plate in C. H. Roberts, *Greek Literary Hands*, 16c). The date is given in *Greek Horoscopes* as β αντωνωνου κ[αίσαρος] του κοριου and

the last word is interpreted as the equivalent of κυρίου. The beginning κο- is clear and from the published plate κορύφου would seem to be a possible reading, but computation for this date does not help to resolve the difficulties which abound in this text and the other on the same sheet, see *Greek Horoscopes*, pp. 45-7, and the presence of Κ[αίσαρος] tends to confirm that κυρίου is intended. Possibly κοριου would be an easier phonetic error for κυρίου, cf. Mayser-Schmoll I i p. 90.

The word may have occurred also in P. Tebt. II 414, where a woman writes to her sister πρὸ μὲν πάντων εὐχομαί σε θύλακον (l. -ου) καὶ τὰ παῖδια σου καὶ Ἰ Πάων τὸν κέρυφον (5-7), though the editors (7 n.) did not apparently realize this possibility and LSJ s.v. II shows a natural tendency to shy away from such a meaning in that context; not so, however, H. Machler in *GRBS* 15 (1974) 307 n. 3.

2-3 The date is equivalent to 17/18 May, A.D. 219.

4 ἐχθ( ). This notation has been added in a cursive hand and is blotted badly. It therefore looks superficially different from the rest, but seems to be the same hand still. It may represent some part of ἐχθρός, referring to the doctrine of hostile places and stars, see *Greek Horoscopes*, 83-4. If so, it is unusual. Most horoscopes give only data related to astronomical facts, see *ibid.* p. 162.

5 There is a short rising oblique stroke in the left margin. Also possible is the form ἄροσκο(πέι).

6 The cursive marginal notation ἡρημν, which is underlined, is followed by a round blot in a fainter ink. The first surviving letter does not look like ε; not that 'Ερημοῦ would make any obvious sense. Words ending in -ηρμός in Kretschmer-Locker, *Rückl. Wb. d. gr. Sprache*, offer no help, though κυρμός can apparently mean the track of a meteor.

8 The traces at the end of the line are raised. Possibly the first is part of the oblique stroke used to abbreviate μοιρ(ών) and the second a flourish on a figure such as γ or σ.

10-11 The date is equivalent to 4/5 October, A.D. 242.

15 ἀρχάε Παρθένου. Cf. *Greek Horoscopes*, No. 293 VIII (= XII 1565) 8, Κρόνος [Δ][δ]ύμοιο ἀρχάε. Computation puts Saturn actually in Taurus 29° = 59°. Gemini begins at 60°.

For the present case the tables for A.D. 242 in B. Tuckerman, *Planetary, Lunar, and Solar Positions A.D. 2 to A.D. 1649*, place Saturn c. 160-161°, i.e. midway in Virgo, which covers 150-180°. For such a slow-moving planet this implies a largish error. On the same day in the previous year Saturn was c. 149°, which would be very like the parallel case cited above. This date would also suit the data given for the Sun and Mercury, but would not suit Mars in Scorpio. Scorpio is right for A.D. 242, but in 241 Mars was in the beginning of Cancer.

It is not clear whether ἀρχάε implies that there was any real computation behind the data. It might be that the compiler simply found when he looked up the planetary tables (cf. 3299) for the birth date in question that this was on or very shortly after the date given in the table for the entry of Saturn into Virgo. If this was the method followed, the compiler's eye may have strayed to the column for the previous year at this point.

17 c. 12 ] φ. The trace is a mere dot of ink from the top of a letter. Possible are [Cελήνη Καρκί]μψ, [Ζεὺς Ὑδρηχ]όψ, and [Ἀφροδίτη Παρθέ]μψ. The last is perhaps too long.

19 The year is A.D. 245/6.

20 ν]. This looks like νυκτός, but in 3 and 11 νυκτός falls after the first of the two days concerned, not after the second.

22 The year is A.D. 249/250, a *terminus post quem* for the document, see *introd.*

24 Cf. 5 and n., 14.

28 Either Ἀρῆς or 'Ερμῆς could fit the traces; 'Ηλιος and Cελήνη could not.

33 The genitive of a planet name would be odd. Perhaps it was simply γένεσις Ἀφροδίτης, i.e. a woman's name, in which case the entry above was a truncated one like those in 18-20, 38-40.

36 Possibly 'Ιχθ]ύς.

38 The date is equivalent to 11 January, A.D. 243.

41 For the word ὄνειραιτησία cf. K. Preisendanz, *Papyri Graecae Magicae*, I 329; for similar spells cf. *ibid.* XII 144-52, VII 359-69, 703-26, and others in the index under ὄνειραιτηγόν; one with specifically astrological terminology is VII 795-845. The traces here do not suit the commoner form ὄνειραιτηγόν.

42 The ὄνομα would be a magic incantation, probably given below. Very possibly ἢ εἰς should be read, but it has not been verified and the tiny traces cover rather a wide space for only four letters.

43 After φύλλ[ο]ν we need the name of a plant, e.g. δάφνης, ελαίας, περέας, and others in *PGM Index s.v. φύλλον* (Vol. iii p. 198).

## 3299. PLANETARY TABLES FOR A.D. 217-225

6 1B.8/B(d)

10.5 × 12 cm.

Later 3rd century?

This fragment comes probably from the top of a leaf of a codex, since the recto bears the page number 5 and the verso the page number 6, both placed centrally. The next line on each side consists of the name of an emperor in the genitive, Elagabalus on page 5 and Severus Alexander on page 6. The description of Elagabalus as ἀνοσίτου Ἀντωνίνου μικροῦ can be compared with 3298 2 and introd. Then come four columns of figures headed by the numbers of regnal years, one to four in both cases. These are of course conventional designations of the Graeco-Egyptian years beginning on 29 August or 30 August in the years beginning just before Julian leap years. In this system an emperor is assigned the whole of the year in which he acceded as his year 1. Elagabalus acceded in summer A.D. 218, so here the Alexandrian year A.D. 217/8 is called 1 Elagabalus; 4 Elagabalus is A.D. 220/1, his last complete year. He died 11 March, A.D. 222 and therefore lived for a good part of a fifth regnal year, but the Alexandrian year A.D. 221/2 is called here 1 Severus Alexander because he acceded in the course of it.

Likely similar planetary tables in Greek and demotic Egyptian exist to throw light on the columns of figures below, see O. Neugebauer, H. B. Van Hoesen, *Greek Horoscopes*, pp. 172-3, adding to the list the texts subsequently published by Professor Neugebauer in *CE* 47 (1972) 224-6, with *ibid.* 32 (1957) 269-72; *ZPE* 11 (1973) 101-14.

The tables were to be used to cast horoscopes and they are intended to show in which sign of the zodiac each planet was on any day of the year. Each line of a column contains, in principle, three sets of figures, each of which may consist of either one or two digits. The first gives the month, the second the day, and the third a number representing one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Where there are two entries for the same month, the figure for the month is omitted from the second entry.

The figures for the Alexandrian months of thirty days range between 1 and 12, α and ιβ, though probably the intercalary days, the Epagomenae, would have been represented by ιγ, see *CE* 47 (1972) 225, Text A II 18. The figures for the days run between 1 and 30, α and λ, those for the zodiacal sign range between 1 and 12, α and ιβ, and comparison with modern tables shows that sign 1 is Virgo, the sign in which the sun moved at the beginning of the Graeco-Egyptian year when the Alexandrian reform of the calendar took place, see *CE* 47 (1972) 224.

Most entries give the day on which the planet in question moved into the sign indicated from another. In the first entry for each planet, however, its position on the first day of the year is usually given.

The planets are not named. Since the data are given in the conventional order, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, Mercury, see *Greek Horoscopes*, p. 164, it was sufficient to separate them by drawing lines across the columns. All above the first line refers to Saturn, all between the first and second lines refers to Jupiter, and so on.

The only feature not found in one or other of the parallel texts is the sensibly convenient arrangement of reserving a separate column for each year.

Since there are no remains of the other half of a double leaf, there is no proof that the fragment comes from a codex, but that is the most likely hypothesis and upon it some calculations can be made.

The parallel tables have data only for the five planets mentioned above and there are traces here of the entry for the last one, Mercury, which should occupy about 12 to 15 lines, in only two columns. Adding these to the c. 30 lines surviving and allowing for a bottom margin we may conclude that the page was probably half as tall again or a little more, say in all c. 18-20 cm. This is a fairly normal format for a papyrus codex, corresponding to Group 8 in E. G. Turner's classification, see *The Typology of the Early Codex*, 20-1, 24, at least as far as the proportions of height and breadth are concerned, though the dimensions are rather smaller than normal.

Comparing page numbers and the standard layout on both sides we may calculate that the four pages missing at the beginning of the book can have contained the data for sixteen years at the most, less if there was preliminary matter. Therefore the tables cannot have begun earlier than A.D. 201/2 and cannot have extended back into the period covered by the other extant tables on papyrus.

If this manuscript was a codex, its minimum capacity was three double leaves, making twelve pages in all. If the tables continued on the same plan, the last year on page 12 would have been A.D. 248/9. I had thought that, if the tables were intended for ordinary use, it was likely that they covered the extreme span of human life, say eighty or a hundred years. On this basis one might have calculated a likely date for the book at c. A.D. 280 to 300. Nothing in the palaeography contradicts this, though it would be uncomfortable to have to bring it very much later than A.D. 300. Tables for this period of time would occupy about twenty-five pages, say seven double leaves. However, Professor Neugebauer is sceptical of the romantic idea that the tables were based on the span of a lifetime. He writes in a letter, 'I have never seen tables adjusted to the length of human life. Much more plausible are planetary periods, e.g. 60 years, common for Saturn, Jupiter, not too bad for Mars.' Tables for sixty years would occupy only fifteen sides in a book of this format, say four double leaves. Of course other matter might well have been incorporated in the same volume.

Table A below gives the Greek numerals for the months of the Alexandrian calendar and their Julian equivalents. A more extensive and more convenient table for turning individual Alexandrian dates into Julian dates is given in P. W. Pestman, *Chronologie égyptienne d'après les textes démotiques*, facing p. 9. Table B gives the Greek numerals for the signs of the zodiac, with the range of degrees assigned to each, by which their positions are defined in B. Tuckerman, *Planetary, Lunar, and Solar Positions A.D. 2 to A.D. 1649*.

TABLE A

		Leap Year <sup>1</sup>
α	Thoth 29 Aug.–27 Sept.	30 Aug.–28 Sept.
β	Phaophi 28 Sept.–27 Oct.	29 Sept.–28 Oct.
γ	Hathyr 28 Oct.–26 Nov.	29 Oct.–27 Nov.
δ	Choeac 27 Nov.–26 Dec.	28 Nov.–27 Dec.
ε	Tybi 27 Dec.–25 Jan.	28 Dec.–26 Jan.
ς	Mecheir 26 Jan.–24 Feb.	27 Jan.–25 Feb.
ζ	Phamenoth 25 Feb.–26 Mar.	26 Feb.–26 Mar. <sup>2</sup>
η	Pharmuthi 27 Mar.–25 Apr.	
θ	Pachon 26 Apr.–25 May	
ι	Payni 26 May–24 June	
ια	Epeiph 25 June–24 July	
ιβ	Mesore 25 July–23 Aug.	
ιγ	Epagomenae 24 Aug.–28 Aug.	24 Aug.–29 Aug.

TABLE B

α	(Virgo)	150–180°
β	(Libra)	180–210°
γ	(Scorpio)	210–240°
δ	(Sagittarius)	240–270°
ε	(Capricorn)	270–300°
ς	(Aquarius)	300–330°
ζ	(Pisces)	330–360°
η	(Aries)	1–30°
θ	(Taurus)	30–60°
ι	(Gemini)	60–90°
ια	(Cancer)	90–120°
ιβ	(Leo)	120–150°

In the translation exclamation marks after the name of a zodiacal sign warn that the entry does not agree with the modern tables of Tuckerman. Many of these disagreements can nevertheless be accepted as the result of differences between the ancient and modern calculations. It is suggested in many of the notes that larger discrepancies derive from errors of copying, but a convincing solution of this type cannot always be found.

Professor Neugebauer has been kind enough to give his expert advice on a type-script and has made valuable corrections at several places. He points out also that the exclamation marks in the translation may give a misleading impression of the quality of the text, which is really in unusually good agreement with modern computation.

<sup>1</sup> An extra intercalary day (Epagomenae 6) is added in the summer preceding a Julian leap year i.e. in years whose A.D. numbers when divided by four leave a remainder of three.

<sup>2</sup> Phamenoth 5 is always equivalent to 1 March.

ε

] ἀνοείου Ἀντωνίνου μικροῦ				
]	α (ἔτους)	β (ἔτους)	γ (ἔτους)	δ (ἔτους)
	α α β	α α γ	α α γ	α α γ
5	]γ ς γ	α α ς	α α ζ	γ θ δ
	ι ια β	ζ η ζ	ζ κδ η	75 α α η
	ια ια γ	α α δ	α α ιβ	η ια θ
	α α δ	25 κθ ε	η α	α α ς
	γ δ ε	γ ζ ς	γ β β	γ ζ ζ
10	ς κη ς	δ ιε ζ	55 δ κ γ	ε γ η
	α α ιβ	ε κς η	ς β δ	80 ς ις θ
	β ζ α	ζ ζ θ	ζ ις ε	ζ λ ι
	γ κς β	30 η κγ ι	θ ς ς	θ ιθ ια
	ε [ι]ζ γ	ι θ ια	ια γ ζ	ια ια ιβ
15	ζ] ιθ δ	ια κζ ιβ	60 ιβ ις ς	ιβ κε α
	ι]α ια [γ]	α α α	α ς β	85 α α ιβ
	ι]β ς δ	γ θ β	λ γ	κς α
	α ιβ α	35 δ ιγ γ	β κε δ	β κα β
	β ς β	ε η δ	γ κ κ	γ ιε γ
	. . . . .	ς γ ε	65 δ ιδ ς	δ ι δ
		κς ς	ε ιβ ζ	90 ε δ ε
		ζ κβ ζ	ς θ η	κθ ς
40	η ιζ η	ζ κβ θ	ια ιζ ι	ς ιβ ζ
	θ ια θ	ια ιζ ι	ια ιβ ια	ζ ιε η
	ι ε ι	70 ιβ ια ια	η ι θ	θ ι θ
		κθ ια	α α β	95 θ ε ι
		ια κ[ ιβ]	. . . . .	κθ ια
45	ιβ ιη [α	ιβ ιη [α		ι] κδ ιβ
	α α α	α α α		ι]α ιθ α
	κθ [β	κθ [β		. . . . .
	. . . . .	. . . . .		
3 α5''	20 β5''	48 γ5''	72 δ5''	



		8	(6 Sept. 219)	Virgo(!)	
	Hathyr	2	(30 Oct. 219)	Libra	
55	Choeac	20	(17 Dec. 219)	Scorpio	
	Mechair	2	(28 Jan. 220)	Sagittarius	
	Phamenoeth	16	(12 Mar. 220)	Capricorn(!)	
	Pachon	6	(1 May 220)	Aquarius(!)	
	Epeiph	3	(27 June 220)	Pisces(!)	
60	Mesore	16	(9 Aug. 220)	Aquarius	
	Thoth	6	(4 Sept. 219)	Libra	
		30	(28 Sept. 219)	Scorpio	
	Phaophi	25	(23 Oct. 219)	Sagittarius	
	Hathyr	20	(17 Nov. 219)	Capricorn	
65	Choeac	14	(11 Dec. 219)	Aquarius	
	Tybi	12	(8 Jan. 220)	Pisces	
	Mechair	9	(4 Feb. 220)	Aries	
	Phamenoeth	22	(18 Mar. 220)	Taurus(!)	
	Epeiph	17	(11 July 220)	Gemini	
70	Mesore	11	(4 Aug. 220)	Cancer	
	Thoth	1	(30 Aug. 219)	Libra'	
	'Year 4.'				
	'Saturn	Thoth	1	(29 Aug. 220)	Scorpio
		Hathyr	9	(5 Nov. 220)	Sagittarius
75	Jupiter	Thoth	1	(29 Aug. 220)	Aries
		Pharmuthi	11	(6 Apr. 221)	Taurus(!)
	Mars	Thoth	1	(29 Aug. 220)	Aquarius
		Hathyr	7	(3 Nov. 220)	Pisces
		Tybi	3	(29 Dec. 220)	Aries
80		Mechair	16	(10 Feb. 221)	Taurus(!)
		Phamenoeth	30	(26 Mar. 221)	Gemini(!)
		Pachon	19	(14 May 221)	Cancer(!)
		Epeiph	11	(5 July 221)	Leo(!)
		Mesore	25	(18 Aug. 221)	Virgo(!)
85	Venus	Thoth	1	(29 Aug. 220)	Leo
			26	(23 Sept. 220)	Virgo
		Phaophi	21	(18 Oct. 220)	Libra
		Hathyr	15	(11 Nov. 220)	Scorpio
		Choeac	10	(6 Dec. 220)	Sagittarius
90		Tybi	4	(30 Dec. 220)	Capricorn
			29	(24 Jan. 221)	Aquarius
		Mechair	12	(6 Feb. 221)	Pisces(!)
		Phamenoeth	15	(11 Mar. 221)	Aries
		Pharmuthi	10	(5 Apr. 221)	Taurus
95		Pachon	5	(30 Apr. 221)	Gemini
			29	(24 May 221)	Cancer
		Payni	24	(18 June 221)	Leo
		Epeiph	19?	(13? July 221)	Virgo'
	'Page 6.'				
	'Alexander.'				
	'Year 1.'				
	'Saturn	Thoth	1	(29 Aug. 221)	Sagittarius
	Jupiter	Thoth	1	(29 Aug. 221)	Taurus
		Phamenoeth	29	(25 Mar. 222)	Gemini(!)

105	Mars	Thoth	1	(29 Aug. 221)	Virgo
		Phaophi	9	(6 Oct. 221)	Libra
		Hathyr	27	(23 Nov. 221)	Scorpio(!)
		Tybi	5	(31 Dec. 221)	Sagittarius(!)
		Mechair	21	(15 Feb. 222)	Capricorn
		Phamenoeth	29	(25 Mar. 222)	Aquarius
110		Pachon	7	(2 May 222)	Pisces(!)
		Payni	24	(18 June 222)	Aries(!)
		Mesore	24	(17 Aug. 222)	Taurus
	Venus	Thoth	1	(29 Aug. 221)	Libra
			6	(3 Sept. 221)	Scorpio(!)
115		Tybi	8	(3 Jan. 222)	Sagittarius(!)
		Mechair	11	(5 Feb. 222)	Capricorn
		Phamenoeth	12	(8 Mar. 222)	Aquarius
		Pharmuthi	7	(2 Apr. 222)	Pisces
		Pachon	2	(27 Apr. 222)	Aries
			26	(21 May 222)	Taurus
120		Payni	21	(15 June 222)	Gemini
		Epeiph	15	(9 July 222)	Cancer
		Mesore	10	(3 Aug. 222)	Leo
		?	?	?	Virgo'
125					
	'Year 2.'				
	'Saturn	Thoth	1	(29 Aug. 222)	Sagittarius
		Tybi	20	(15 Jan. 223)	Capricorn(!)
		Epeiph	11	(5 July 223)	Sagittarius(!)
		Thoth	12	(9 Sept. 222)	Cancer(!)
130	Jupiter	Hathyr	27	(23 Nov. 222)	Gemini
		Pachon	18	(13 May 223)	Cancer(!)
	Mars	Thoth	1	(29 Aug. 222)	Taurus
			27	(24 Sept. 222)	Aries(!)
135		Tybi	22	(17 Jan. 223)	Taurus
		Phamenoeth	12	(8 Mar. 223)	Gemini
		Pharmuthi	27	(22 Apr. 223)	Cancer(!)
		Payni	19	(13 June 223)	Leo(!)
		Mesore	1	(25 July 223)	Virgo(!)
140	Venus	Thoth	22	(19 Sept. 222)	Libra
		Phaophi	16	(13 Oct. 222)	Scorpio
		Hathyr	10	(6 Nov. 222)	Sagittarius
		Choeac	5	(1 Dec. 222)	Capricorn
			29	(25 Dec. 222)	Aquarius
145		Tybi	14	(9 Jan. 223)	Pisces(!)
		Mechair	19	(13 Feb. 223)	Aries
		Phamenoeth	14	(10 Mar. 223)	Taurus
		Pharmuthi	9	(4 Apr. 223)	Gemini'
	'Year 3.'				
	'Saturn	Thoth	1	(30 Aug. 223)	Sagittarius
		Phaophi	18?	(16? Oct. 223)	Capricorn(!)
		Thoth	1	(30 Aug. 223)	Cancer
	Jupiter	Phaophi	6	(4 Oct. 223)	Leo(!)
		Tybi	6	(2 Jan. 224)	Cancer
		Payni	19	(13 June 224)	Leo
155	Mars	Thoth	1	(30 Aug. 223)	Virgo

		19	(17 Sept. 223)	Libra(!)	
	Hathyr	4	(1 Nov. 223)	Scorpio(!)	
	Chocac	15	(12 Dec. 223)	Sagittarius(!)	
160	Tybi	27	(23 Jan. 224)	Capricorn(!)	
	Phamenoth	3	(28 Feb. 224)	Aquarius(!)	
	Pharmuthi	13	(8 Apr. 224)	Pisces(!)	
	Pachon	20	(15 May 224)	Aries(!)	
	Epeiph	4	(28 June 224)	Taurus(!)	
165	Mesore	30	(23 Aug. 224)	Gemini	
	Venus	Thoth	1	(30 Aug. 223)	Cancer
			11	(9 Sept. 223)	Leo
		Phaophi	9	(7 Oct. 223)	Virgo
		Hathyr	4	(1 Nov. 223)	Libra
170			29	(26 Nov. 223)	Scorpio
		Chocac	21?	(18? Dec. 223)	Sagittarius
		Tybi	?	?	Capricorn
		?	?	?	Aquarius
		?	?	?	Pisces
175		?	?	?	Aries
		?	?	?	Taurus'
	'Year 4.'				
	'Saturn				
	Jupiter	Thoth	1	(29 Aug. 224)	Capricorn
180		Thoth	1	(29 Aug. 224)	Leo
		Hathyr	14	(10 Nov. 224)	Virgo(!)
		Tybi	1	(27 Dec. 224)	Leo(!)
		Epeiph	19	(13 July 225)	Virgo
	Mars	Thoth	1	(29 Aug. 224)	Gemini
		Phamenoth	5	(1 Mar. 225)	Cancer(!)
185		Pachon	27	(22 May 225)	Leo(!)
		Epeiph	20	(14 July 225)	Virgo(!)
	Venus	Thoth	1	(29 Aug. 224)	Libra
			17	(14 Sept. 224)	Scorpio
		Phaophi	12	(9 Oct. 224)	Sagittarius
190		Hathyr	?	(Oct./Nov. 224)	Capricorn
		Chocac	13	(9 Dec. 224)	Aquarius
			25	(21 Dec. 224)	Capricorn(!)
		Phamenoth	1	(25 Feb. 225)	Aquarius
		Pharmuthi	?	(Mar./Apr. 225)	Pisces'

2 ἀνοκλου. See introd. and 3298 2 n. μικροβ. This form, not known before, distinguishes Elagabalus from Caracalla, who was Ἀντωνίνος μέγας, see P. Bureth, *Les titulatures*, p. 105, cf. XLIII p. 13. I am also grateful to Dr. Coles for discovering and pointing out to me that in the list of emperors XXXI 2551 verso instead of Ἀντωνίνος] ὁ ἔτρητο we should read Ἀντωνίνος] μικροβ (i 20).

5 γ. The trace is the right-hand tip of a crossbar which could suit γ, ε, ς, θ. According to Tuckerman Saturn entered Scorpio between 25 and 30 October, Phaophi 28 to Hathyr 3. The least unsatisfactory solution, therefore, is γ, giving Hathyr 6 = 2 November, A.D. 217, but this is late, especially since, because of the difference in the ancient calculations of longitude, we might expect Scorpio to begin c. 206–8° instead of at 210°, see O. Neugebauer and R. A. Parker, *Egyptian Astronomical Texts* iii 226, cf. *Greek Horoscopes*, 171–2. On this basis Scorpio would be entered earlier still, c. 5 to 10 October = Phaophi 8–13. It is certainly impossible to read β (= Phaophi) ς = 3 October, and in view of the difficulties in 6–7 we need not try.

6–7 According to Tuckerman Saturn was in retrograde motion inside Scorpio in this period, reaching its lowest point (211. 39) in the period 7–12 July. There are differences here both of extent of motion and of timing.

14 The restoration of iota in [ι]ζ is indicated by Tuckerman's tables. On Tybi 7 = 2 January, A.D. 217 Mars was well within Libra; ten days later it was on the margins of Libra and Scorpio, still in Libra by modern standards but probably in Scorpio by the ancient method of measuring longitude, see 5 n.

16–17 Mars was in retrograde motion at this point, but according to Tuckerman remained in Sagittarius.

18 Usually the first entry for each planet gives its position on Thoth 1, even when the planet enters a new sign during the month, see 24–5, 46–7, 52–3, 85–6, 114–15, 133–4, 156–7, 166–7, 187–8. There are only three other entries like this one: 61, 130, 140.

27–32 All these entries put the planets in the sign above that to which Tuckerman's tables assign them, but they are mostly within the bounds of accuracy to be expected from ancient calculations, see *Greek Horoscopes*, 2, 180–2.

44 κ[ιβ]. Epeiph 20 = 14 July, A.D. 219. It may be that the papyrus had κ[α or κ[β], which would also give a result near enough the expected degree of accuracy.

[Professor Neugebauer observes that for restorations it is best to use the difference-sequences of the text as a whole, not the agreement with Tuckerman, which means very little for individual cases. His calculations and the graphs that he has plotted suggest that the most plausible restoration here would be κ[δ, Epeiph 24 = 18 July.]

47 By 26 September Mercury was well past the middle of Libra, which was entered in the first three or four days of September. If we delete the kappa the date would be 6 September, which would be a satisfactory enough result, but it is hard to ascribe this simply to an error of transcription.

51, 53, 57–9. The entries here put each planet into the sign above that assigned to it by Tuckerman's tables. The errors are at least partly explicable by the different ancient calculation of longitude, cf. 5 n., 27–32 n.

61 See 18 n.

68 This entry is badly wrong, since according to Tuckerman Venus did not enter Taurus till the period 6–11 June = Payni 12–17, which would be written ι β θ, ι ι θ etc. There seems to be no likelihood of a straightforward copying error.

[Professor Neugebauer calculates that ι κ β, Payni 22 = 16 June, A.D. 220, would give a sufficiently close result and suggests that the error lies in the figure for the month only.]

92 Venus did not enter Pisces till the period 11–16 February. In view of the good agreement of the neighbouring figures with the modern tables it seems quite likely that the figure for the day has been wrongly copied as ι β instead of κ β, which would indicate 16 February.

98 The first reading was ια] κ β α. Professor Neugebauer suggested that for the day figure it would be better to read ι β, and in fact it is better palaeographically to assign the first trace to the top of the alpha of the figure of the month and take the second as the top of iota, though I had taken them together as kappa. After that the remains of a rounded top suit theta quite as well as beta.

104 According to Tuckerman it was at least a month later that Jupiter entered Gemini. If, instead of Phamenoth 29 = 25 March, the date were Pharmuthi 29 = 25 April, Jupiter would be near enough entering Gemini to afford a result satisfactory by ancient methods. It is unlikely that the month number 7 was mistaken for ζ, but Phamenoth and Pharmuthi are sufficiently similar to cause confusion and the error may have taken place at a stage when the names were still being used, cf. 184 n. For more elaborate tables which give the month names cf. *ZPE* 11 (1973) 101–14.

125 Since there is no line across the column above this entry it still belongs to Venus, which entered Virgo in the period 21–24 August, Mesore 28–Epagomenae 1. If the last date is right it was probably written ι γ α] α], cf. introd. para. 4.

[Professor Neugebauer calculates that the difference-sequences (cf. 44 n.) suggest that the table would have had here ι γ δ] α], i.e. Epagomenae 4 = 27 August.]

130 See 18 n.

134 Mars did not descend into Aries till the period 9–14 October = Phaophi 12–17 (β ι β–β ι ζ). A copying error of κ ζ for β ι ζ does not seem particularly likely.

139 The large error here might be reduced to credible proportions by assuming that the day intended was ια (4 August) instead of α (25 July).

140 See 18 n.

145 The large error might be reduced by assuming that ιδ is an error for κδ (19 January). This would be late, but the preceding two entries and the succeeding two are also slightly late.

151 The damaged figure is perhaps ιη, which would represent 16 October, A.D. 222, on which date Saturn was still in Sagittarius but so close to the boundary that the entry would probably be correct for ancient longitude, cf. 5 n.

157-164 In all these entries modern computation puts the planet still in the sign below the one indicated. The divergences are slight and are probably due to the difference in the ancient longitude, cf. 5 n.

171 κγ. Also possible is κδ = 21 December.

172 Venus moved into Capricorn in the period 7-12 January, A.D. 224. Restore a figure between ι[α] and ι[ξ] inclusive.

176 Venus moved into Taurus in the period 16-21 April. The Alexandrian month will be Pharmuthi = η and the day κα-κζ. The trace would suit κ[η], κ[ζ], or κ[ς].

181 The large disparity here could be brought within reasonable bounds by supposing that the day figure α is a mistake for λ = 25 January.

184 To reduce the large discrepancy here we might adopt the same solution as suggested in 104 n. and emend the month numeral from ζ to η on the assumption that Phamenoth was a confusion for Pharmuthi. To emend 1 March to 31 March would reduce the deviation to about the same magnitude as those in the two succeeding entries.

190 Venus entered Capricorn in the period 2-7 November, A.D. 224. Restore a figure between ς (6) and ια (11); to judge from the available space one might eliminate ια (11) as too wide and ι (10) as too narrow and leave ς, ζ, η, θ to choose from, but this type of argument is dubious.

192 If we emend κε to ς ε i.e. Mecheir 5 = 30 January, the entry is correct, but it is hard to think of this as a mere copying error.

[Professor Neugebauer makes the better suggestion that in this case the figure for the month has simply been omitted in error. He points out that <ε> κε, Tybi 25 = 21 January, A.D. 224, would give a sufficiently close result.]

194 η[. Tuckerman's tables indicate 6-11 April, A.D. 225 = Pharmuthi 11-16 = η ια-ις, as the period in which Venus entered Pisces (ζ).

### 3300. EXTRACT FROM CITY DIRECTORY

48 5B.30/G(3-5)a

5.5 × 20.5 cm.

Later third century

This extract from a list of properties in Oxyrhynchus occupies the back of 3294, written in A.D. 271/2, and is presumably of about the same date or not much later. The terminology is very like that of P. Osl. III 111, though more information is included there under each house entry. Here the names of owners and occupiers only are given, sometimes with the addition of their occupations. In this it resembles rather the extensive document from Panopolis recently published by Z. Borkowski, *Une description topographique des immeubles à Panopolis*.

ἀρχο(μένων) ἀπὸ οἴκ(ιας) Διογένους

Διογένης

Διονύσιος ἀδελ(φός)

1 αρχος, οικ 3 αδελ

λβ(ος) ἐχο(μένη) Ἡρακλε[δ]ου οἴκ(ια)

5 αὐτός Ἡρακλεΐδης  
καμψ(άντων) ἐπὶ νότ(ον) (πρότερον) Αν.[. . .

Ἀραναΐς καψ[άριος

Ἀκυλειανός

βορ(ρᾶ) ἐχο(μένη) Θωνίου οἴκ(ια)

10 Θῶνις ἀλιεύς

νότ(ον) ἐχο(μένη) Πασιός ἀλιεύς

νότ(ον) ἐχο(μένη) Πτολεμαίου Ἀμόιτ(ος)

Φιλίας καὶ Ἰσιδωρος

Ἀπολλω( ) καὶ Ἔρω[ο]ς

15 νότ(ον) ἐχο(μένη) Ἀρποκρ( ) [ο]μοδόμ(ος)

νότ(ον) ἐχο(μένη) Ἀφνυγγίου ποικιλ(του)

αὐτὸς Ἀφνυγγίς

Θῶνις ἀδελφ(ός)

νότ(ον) ἐχο(μένη) Ἀνεκίητου βαφ(έως)

20 αὐτὸς Ἀνεκίητος

νότ(ον) ἐχο(μένη) Φιλάμμω(νος) λαχ(ανοσώλου) ἀοίκ(ητος)

νότ(ον) ἐχο(μένη) Καραπιάδος

Ἡρακλῆς

νότ(ον) ἐχο(μένη) Διογ( ) λνωῦφ(ου)

25 Ἄρειος

νότ(ον) ἐχο(μένη) Ἡρακλ( ) α(ὐτός) Ἡρακλ( )

ν[δ]τ(ου) ἐχο(μένη) Μν. . . . .[.]

Πανζᾶς Ἀχιλ( ) υἱός

Ἡραϊσκος ἕτερος

30 καμψ(άντων) ἐπ' ἀπηλ(ιώτην) Διονυσίου

. . . λακ τέκτω(ν)

ἀπηλ(ιώτων) ἐχο(μένη) Ἀπολ( ) Κιχόις

καμψ(άντων) ἐπὶ βορ(ρᾶν) Καραπιάδος

Παγᾶς

35 βορ(ρᾶ) ἐχ(όμενον) κλειβανῖο(ν)

. . . . .]. ρ[

4 λβ[ε]χδ, οικ 6 καμψ', νοτ'α' 7 αραναΐς 9 βορ[ε]χδ, οικ 11 νοτ'εχδ (and so through-  
out), πασιός 12 αμοιτ 14 απολλω 15 αρποκρ[ο]μοδομ 16 ποικιλ 18 αδελφ'  
19 βαφ' 21 φιλαμμωλαχ'αιοικ 24 διογ'λνωυφ' 26 ηρακ'α'ηρακ' 28 αχιλιος 29 ηραϊσκος  
30 καμψ, απη 31 τεκτω 32 απηεχδαποδ 33 καμψ, βορδ 35 εχδ; 1. κλειβανειον

'Beginning from the house of Diogenes: Diogenes, Dionysius (his) brother.

Next west: house of Heraclides: Heraclides himself.

Turning to the south: house formerly belonging to An . . . : Aranais, *capsarius*, Aquilianus.

Next north (*sic*; south?): house of Thonius: Thonis, fisherman.

Next south: Pasis, fisherman.

Next south: (house) of Ptolemaeus son of Amois: Phileas and Isidorus, Apollo( ) and Horus.

Next south: Harpocr( ), builder.

Next south: (house) of Aphynchius, embroiderer: Aphynchis himself, Thonis (his) brother.

Next south: (house) of Anicetus, dyer: Anicetus himself.

Next south: (house) of Philammon, vegetable-seller: uninhabited.

Next south: (house) of Sarapias: Heracles.

Next south: (house) of Diog( ), linen-weaver: Areius.

Next south: (house) of Heracl( ): Heracl( ) himself.

Next south: (house) of My . . . : Paysas son of Achil( ) (her?) son, Heraiscus, another.

Turning to the east: (house) of Dionysius: . . . las, carpenter.

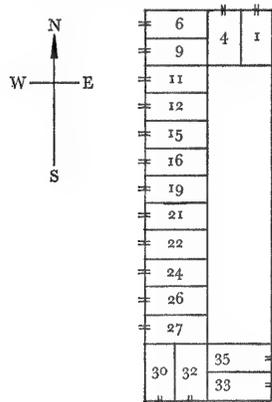
Next east: (house) of Apol( ): Cichois.

Turning to the north: (house) of Sarapias: Pagas.

Next north (?): bakery.'

7 The name Aranais is new. On *capsarii* see P. Giss. 50 introd. In P. Osl. III 111. 233 *καφα*( ) is taken to be a wrong spelling of *καμφά(γραν)*, but *καφα(ρίου)*, as the occupation of the person whose names precede, may be a preferable expansion of the abbreviation.

9 *βορ(ρᾶ) ἐχο(μένη)*. It is very difficult to construct a diagram to show how this house could be to the north of the one in line 6 and also have on its south side the house in line 11. If this is a mistake for *νότ(ου) ἐχο(μένη)*, a perfectly straightforward plan emerges, viz:



27-9 Neither the reading nor the pattern of sense is clear. If only one inhabitant is listed in 28, the implication is that My . . . is a woman, the owner of the house, which is inhabited by her son Paysas, whose father is Achil( ), and by Heraiscus, another son. This possibility is used in the translation. As an alternative we might translate, 'Paysas, Achil( ) his son, Heraiscus another'. I have not succeeded in matching the traces in 27 to any known name or to a word meaning 'mill'—compare the bakery below (35) and the *μυλωνες* in Z. Borkowski, op. cit.

<sup>31</sup> Read perhaps *Πάλλας*.

<sup>32</sup> Though *Καχός* does not appear in NB or in D. Foraboschi, *Onomasticon*, it is probably only a variant spelling of *Λαχός*.

<sup>34</sup> *Παγᾶς* is not in NB or D. Foraboschi, *Onomasticon*. It probably stands in the same relation to *Παγένης* as *Διογᾶς* to *Διογένης*.

### 3301-3303. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO CLAUDIUS CLEOPATRUS, PRAEFECTUS AEGYPTI

A new prefect of Egypt, Claudius Cleopatrus, is mentioned in these three very different documents, all considerably damaged. 3303 is undated, the other two have lost the month and day but are dated to a year, 3301 to the consular year A.D. 300 and 3302 to the Egyptian year 29 August 300 to 28 August 301. The next item, 3304, supplies the earliest date yet known in the prefecture of Clodius Culcianus, 6 June 301, which gives a *terminus ante quem* for 3302 and narrows the possible period to between 29 August 300 and 6 June 301. The last document of the prefecture of Aelius Publius, the predecessor of Cleopatrus, is still IX 1204 which gives 19 August 299 as the date of an event which must fall shortly before the date of the papyrus, which was itself written while Publius was still prefect.

The data may be summarized more simply in a table:

Aelius Publius	Last known just after 19 August 299 (IX 1204)
Claudius Cleopatrus	Known some time in 300 (3301) Some time between 29 August 300 and 6 June 301 (3302) Undated (3303)
Clodius Culcianus	First known 6 June 301 (3304)

### 3301. REPORT OF SYSTATAE

35 4B.64/H(1-4)a

16 × 17.5 cm.

A.D. 300

Three systatae, acting as a college, cf. XLIII 3137, report to the strategus in answer to his inquiry, which was itself prompted by an order of the prefect, that a wanted person's name is not to be found among their records. Since the systatae was the chief administrative officer of the tribe, there may be an implication here that there were only three tribes in Oxyrhynchus at this date, though that cannot be taken as sure without confirmatory evidence, cf. XL pp. 6-7, XLIII 3095-8 introd. A change in the number of tribes may have been made at the same time as the introduction of the systatae early in the reign of Diocletian, cf. A. K. Bowman, *Town Councils*, 152 n. 7.

This is the first such report from officers of the tribes and the damage to the ends of the lines deprives us of the exact wording at many places, but one may compare the reports made by property registrars of the results of searches in their records, XXXIII 2665, *M. Chr.* 196.

The back is blank.

ἐπὶ ὑ[π]άτων τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Κωνσταντίου  
καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων Καيسάρων τὸ γ'.  
Ἀρηλίω Ζηναγέει στρατηγῷ Ὁξυρυνχίτου  
παρὰ Ἀρηλίων Ὡρίωνος Θεώνος καὶ Χωσίωνος  
5 τοῦ καὶ Ἀμμωνίου καὶ Διδύμου τοῦ καὶ Σαραπίωνος  
Πύρρου τῶν [τ]ρ[ι]ῶν κυστατῶν τῆς [λαμ(πράς) καὶ λαμ(προτάτης) Ὁξ(υρυνχιδῶν)  
πόλ(εως)].

ἐπιζητοῦντί σο[ι] ἕξ προστάξεως τοῦ [διασημοτάτου  
ἡμῶν ἡγεμ[ό]νος Κλαυδίου Κλεοπά[τ]ρου c. 8  
εἰ Ἀμμωνίου Στεφάνου τῶν αὐτόθι [ c. 12  
10 γνῶσιν αὐτοῦ τὸ τοιοῦτο ἀνευεγκε[ί]ν c. 11  
ἐξετάσει τῶν ἡμετέρων βιβλίων ἕκαστ[ος] c. 12  
φυλῆς γενόμενος τοῦτο οὐδαμοῦ δ[ὲ] c. 12  
φενόμενον .[.]ν οὐθοποτερο[.].[ c. 14  
καὶ διὰ τοῦτο προσφωνοῦμεν. [  
(vac.)  
. . . . .

13 I. φαινόμενον; οὐθ' ὀποτερο[.].[

'Under the consuls our lords Constantius and Maximian, most noble Caesars, (both) for the third time. To Aurelius Zenagenes, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aurelius Horion son of Theon and Aurelius Chosion alias Amvntianus and Aurelius Didymus alias Sarapion son of Pyrrhus, the three of them systatae of [the glorious and most glorious city of the Oxyrhynchites]. In response to your inquiry arising from an order of our [most perfect] prefect Claudius Cleopatrus [commanding (you)], if Ammonius son of Stephanus [is] one of the local populace [immediately] to report such information to his attention, [accordingly] each of us took charge [of] a search of our records [relating to the] tribe [under his control] and not one [of us was able to find] this person appearing anywhere [in the records] and for this reason we make our report.'

3 Ζηναγέει. Cf. XLV 3246 introd. on the name of this strategus.

4 Ὡρίων Θεώνος. See XLIII 3137 3-4 n. for other references.

4-5 Χωσίωνος τοῦ καὶ Ἀμμωνίου. In view of the comparatively unusual first name he is probably the same as the Chosion who is a systates in XXXIV 2717 12, 17.

5-6 Διδύμου τοῦ καὶ Σαραπίωνος Πύρρου. Also in 3304 of 6 June, A.D. 301. He may be identical with the systates Aurelius Sarapion in XLIII 3141 3 of A.D. 300.

7-13 The certain supplement διασημοτάτου (7) governs the estimates of missing letters in the subsequent lines. The gaps are too long to restore the rest of the wording with certainty. The translation depends on the conjectural restorations given below, which could be varied in many respects but which give the information that a search of the records has been made with a negative result.

ἐπιζητοῦντί σο[ι] ἕξ προστάξεως τοῦ [διασημοτάτου  
ἡμῶν ἡγεμ[ό]νος Κλαυδίου Κλεοπά[τ]ρου κελενούσης,  
εἰ Ἀμμωνίου Στεφάνου τῶν αὐτόθι [ἐστίν, εὐθέως εἰς  
10 γνῶσιν αὐτοῦ τὸ τοιοῦτο ἀνευεγκε[ί]ν, κατὰ ταῦτα ἐπὶ  
ἐξετάσει τῶν ἡμετέρων βιβλίων ἕκαστ[ος] τῆς ὑφ' ἑαυτῶν

φυλῆς γενόμενος τοῦτο οὐδαμοῦ δ[ὲ] τῶν βιβλίων  
φενόμενον κ[.]ν οὐθοποτερο[.] ἡ[.]μῶν εὐρεῖν ἐδύνατο  
καὶ διὰ τοῦτο προσφωνοῦμεν.

8 On Claudius Cleopatrus see 3301-3303 introd.

13 οὐθοποτερο[.]. This is to be compared with the use of οὐθείς for οὐδέεις, cf. Maysers-Schmoll I i 148-9 (33c), and is the equivalent of οὐδοπότερος, cf. E. A. Sophocles, *Lexicon*, and F. Passow, *Handwörterbuch*, s.v. I have not found the form with theta elsewhere. It perhaps ought to be printed as two words, οὐθ' ὀπότερος, since *LSJ* notes οὐδοπότερος s.v. ὀπότερος I 3; cf. P. Flor. III 384. 84 οὐδ' ὀποτέρω μέρει.

14 The last letter of προσφωνοῦμεν has a finial which suggests that this is the end of the report, which would in any case be expected to end with this word. The second half of the line was probably blank. Underneath there is a blank margin of c. 2.5 cm. with a ragged edge; further down there was probably a date clause giving the month and the day.

## 3302. PETITION TO A PREFECT

29 4B.56/E(11)2

17 × 27 cm.

A.D. 300/1

A lady petitions the prefect for protection against tax-collectors. Apparently some persons who had tried to keep her out of her inheritance and had been ordered to make restitution were trying now to subject her to liability for taxes on the property for the period in which she had not enjoyed the income. If the addition of <οὐ> to the text in 12 is correct, see n., she was still dispossessed at the time of writing.

The text is much damaged and in addition the statement of the case is so general that we get very little idea of the circumstances.

For the prefect in question see 3301-3303 introd.

The back is blank.

Κλαυδίω Κλεοπάτρω τῷ διασημ[ο]τάτῳ ἐπάρχ[ι]ω [Ἀ]ἰ[ὺ]π[τ]ου  
παρὰ Ἀρηλίας Σερηνίλλης θυγατρὸς [υ]ρίωνος τοῦ καὶ Εὐδοκίου γγμ(νασιαρχίκαντος)  
γεν(ομένου) βουλ(ευτοῦ) τῆς λαμ(πράς)  
καὶ λαμ(προτάτης) Ὁξ(υρυνχιδῶν) πόλεως χωρὶς κυρίου χ[ι]ρηματιστοῦς τέκνων] δικαίω.  
ἔ[δ]ει μὴ πρὸς τοῦτοις τοῖς

ἀπευκτέως παρὰ τῆς τύχης μου κυμ[ c. 18 letters ] ἐπαχθῶς με βιάζεσθαι. ἀλλὰ  
5 γὰρ τῆς πρὸς τῶν γονέων κηδαιμονία[ς] c. 17 letters ] ἔτι μὴν καὶ τῶν καταλειμ-  
μένων μοι μάλλ[ι]στα ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ πατρὸς ὑπαρχόντων ὑπὸ βιαιῶν καὶ δυνατεῶν παρανό-  
μους κρατηθέντων ἐγὼ τε ἐντυχεῖαις ἐχρησάμην περὶ τῆς τούτων ἀποκαταστάσεως  
τοῖς πρὸς τῆς ἡγεμονίας γενομένοις ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ τῷ εἰς μεγαλείω καὶ προστάξει ἐφύτη-  
σαν δι' ἀποφάσεων καὶ ὑπογραφῶν ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ διαδικασιῶν γεγενημένων ὑπὸ τῶν

2 γγμ[.]γεν[.]βου[.]λαμ[.] 3 λαμ[.]'οξ[.] 4 I. ἀπευκταίως 5 I. κηδεμονίας 5-6 I. κατα-  
λελειμμένων 6 ὑπαιτου 8-9 I. ἐφοίτησαν 9 ὑπογραφῶν; I. γεγενημένων; ὑπο



was in office already by 6 June A.D. 301 (3304), the year in question would then be A.D. 300. The argument, however, is far from sure.

The back is blank.

Κλαύδιου[.] ε' Κλεόπατρος ὁ διασημότερος ἑπαρχος

Ἐγγύπτου λέγει. τοὺς τὰ πλοῖα κεκτημένους

τῆς χρείας αὐτῶν μὴ σφόδρα με. . . . . ἀ[ι]-  
θάνομε διὰ τὸ π[ρ]ὸς καιρὸν τινα. . . . .

5 ρεσίας αὐτῶν νομειθείης α. . . . .

τοὺς ἐπιτεταγμένους αὐτοῖς προσταχθῆναι

ὑπ' ἐμοῦ παρασχε[ε]ν τινα πλοῖα πρὸς καιρὸν

ὑπηρετησόμενα καὶ τοῖς δεσπότες .ν. . . .

ἀποδοθησόμενα .πει. .ν. ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ

10 . . . τικον. . . [ . . . ] . . . τοῦτο τοῖς τη. . . .

2 l. Αἰγύπτου 3-4 l. αἰθάνομαι 5 l. νομειθείης 7 ὑπεμου 8 l. δεσπότης

'Claudius Cleopatrus, the most perfect prefect of Egypt, says:

'I observe that the owners of boats are not (obtaining?) much (share?) in the use of them(?), because for a (short?) time, when their service was considered (essential?), those put in charge of them were commanded by me to provide some boats to serve temporarily and to be returned (forthwith?) to their masters. . . .'

(For the purposes of this highly conjectural translation I have assumed that certain of the unread traces could represent μετέχοντες (3), βραχύν, τῆς ὑπηρεσίας (4-5), ἀναγκαίως (5), and εὐθέως (8). These could be right but are not verifiable. The whole sense might be quite different.)

9 Perhaps ἐπεὶ γὰρ νῦν, introducing another preliminary clause. Another, and perhaps a better, possibility is ἐπεὶ τῆς νῦν, which itself cannot be read.

10 At the end perhaps τῆς ἡμέρας would suit.

### 3304. AFFIDAVIT

28 4B.58/B(6-8)b+60/C(6-7)a

20 × 25.5 cm.

6 June, A.D. 301

Put together from three fragments found under two inventory numbers, this document mentions the prefect of Egypt Clodius Culcianus and gives a date which is the earliest recorded for him. See 3301-3303 introd. for the effect of this on the list of prefects.

The affidavit was made by a systates of Oxyrhynchus affirming the misdeeds of a fellow citizen. A charge was to be laid in the court of the prefect of Egypt and the affidavit may have been chosen as the formal way of instituting proceedings because the defendant had taken flight, possibly to avoid public service. In *W. Chr.* 402 it seems that the form of an affidavit addressed to the prefect was adopted because the adversary refused to accept a communication. These two cases suggest that the affidavit was used

particularly when one party to the dispute could not or would not participate in the ordinary legal procedure. This does not apply, however, to SB X 10288. On the μαρτυροποίημα as an *edictio actionis* see E. Seidl, *Rechtsgeschichte Ägyptens als röm. Provinz*, 116-17.

The back is blank.

ἔτος ιζ' καὶ ις' τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Διοκλητιανοῦ καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ Σεβαστῶ(ν)  
καὶ (ἔτους) ἐνάτου τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Κωνσταντίου καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ τῶν ἐπι-  
φανεστάτων

Καιζάρων, Παῦνι υβ. ὑπατεῖ[α]ς Ποστομίου Τιτιανοῦ (τὸ β'?) καὶ Οὐβρίου

Νεπωτιανοῦ ἐν τῇ λαμ(πρᾶ) καὶ λαμ(προτάτῃ) Ὁξ(υρυχιτῶν) πόλ(ει).

μαρ]τύρεται Αἰρήλιος Διδυμος ὁ καὶ Καρπαίων Πύρρου ἀπὸ τῆς λαμπρᾶς

5 καὶ λαμπροτάτης Ὁξυρυχιτῶν πόλεως . . . . . ευστάτης Ἰσιδωρον

τὸν καὶ Απολλώνιον ἔπικ[ . . . . . c. 17 letters ] ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως

οὐκ ἀξίως τῆς τῶν νόμων [ἐμπιστρεφείας καὶ τοῦ φόβου τοῦ διασημοτάτου

ἐ]πάρχου τῆς Αἰγύπτου Κλωδίου Κουλκιανοῦ . . . . .] κεναι καὶ ἐπειδὴ

. . . . .] . . . . . τὴν παρὰ τῆς ἀνδ[ . . . . . c. 17 letters ] . . . . . ἀ[ν]γαγκίως

10 . . . . .] ὡδε τῷ μαρτυρο[ποιήματι c. 12 letters ] θῆκεν. τὸν οὖν

c. 12 letters ] οὔτε λόγον . . [ . . . . . c. 20 letters ] λ. ν. πεποιηκέναι

c. 10 letters ] περιγραφῆς λ[ε]ιτ[ου]ργίας . . . [ . . . ] . . . . .] μὴδὲ ἐνφᾶ

c. 4 ] αἰτω καταστήσαντα, τίνα τρόπον οὐκ οἶδ' [δ]πως γεγενῆσθαι

πρὸς τὴν αὐτοῦ σύμβιον Αἰρηλίαν Θερωσίθιον καὶ ἐξηπατηκέναι

15 αὐτὴν καὶ ἦν ἔχει ὄνον θηλείαν λευκὴν πῶλον ὡς πρὸς χρῆσιν

ἐσχηκέναι, ταύτην δὲ τῇ τοιαύτῃ ἐπιτιμῆσι λαβόντα ἀπηλακέναι

κα]ὶ σήμερον ἡμέραι τρεῖς ἐγκρατῆ αὐτῆς ὄντα μῆτε αὐτὸν πάλιν ἐν-

φανίσαντα μῆτε τὴν ὄνον τῇ οἰκίᾳ τάξει ἀπεκατεστακέναι καὶ { }

ἐπειδὴ τὸ τόλμημα οὐκ ἄλλου ἔστιν ἐπιστρεφείου μόνον τῆς ἀνδρείας

20 τοῦ διασημοτάτου ἐπάρχου Αἰγύπτου Κλωδίου Κουλκιανοῦ τὸδε τὸ

μαρτυροποίημα δημοσίᾳ προῦθηκεν ἕνα πάντες ἰδῶσι καὶ διὰ τῆς

τ]οῦ στατίζοντος β(εν)ε(φ)ικ(αριῶν) πίστεως μὴ λαυθάνη τὸ μεγαλήτον τῆς ἡγεμονίας

παρ' ἧ ἀδίστακτόν ἐστιν ἐπιστῆσαι πρὸς τὴν παράνομον αὐτοῦ ἐπι-

χειρη[ε]ν τὴν δέουσαν καὶ καθήκουσαν ἐπιτιμίαν.

25 (m. 2) Αἰρήλιος Διδυμος ὁ καὶ Καρπαίων πεποίημαι τὸ μαρτυροποίημα ὡς πρόκει(ε)ται).

1 σεβαστῶ 3 λαμψ, λαμσοξ' πὸ 5 ἰσιδωρον 16 l. ἐπιτιμῆσει, ἀπηλλαχέναι(?)  
17 l. τρεῖς 18 l. οἰκεία, ἀποκατεστακέναι 21 ἕνα, ἰδῶσι; l. εἰδῶσι 22 θφ 25 l.  
μαρτυροποίημα; προ\*

'Year 17 and 16 of our lords Diocletian and Maximian Augusti and year nine of our lords Constantius and Maximian the most noble Caesars, Payni 12. In the consulship of Postumius Titianus (for the 2nd time?) and Virius(?) Nepotianus, in the glorious and most glorious city of the Oxyrhynchites. Aurelius Didymus alias Sarapion, son of Pyrrhus, from the glorious and most glorious city of the Oxyrhynchites, . . . systates, witnesses that Isidorus alias Apollonius . . . from the same city has acted in disregard of the punitive process of the laws and of the fear of the most perfect prefect of Egypt Clodius Culcianus and since . . . (13 ff.) in some way, he (Didymus) knows not how, he (Isidorus) got access to his wife Aurelia Thermuthion and deceived her and on the pretext of a loan got the donkey which she owns, a white female foal, but having secured it on this false claim(?) took it away(?) and though he has been in possession of it for three days today has neither appeared again himself nor returned the donkey to its proper place; and since this outrage is subject to no penal authority but that of his Valiance the most perfect prefect of Egypt Clodius Culcianus, he posted this affidavit in public so that all should be informed, so that, by the loyal conduct of the *beneficiarius* stationed here, it should not escape the notice of His Highness of the prefecture, whose undoubted province it is to impose upon this unlawful enterprise the fit and proper punishment.'

(2nd hand) 'I, Aurelius Didymus alias Sarapion, made the affidavit as aforesaid.'

2 *ἐνάτωρ*. For the avoidance of theta in dating by regnal years see *ZPE* 24 (1977) 241-3.

3 Cf. PSI IX 1037. 35-6 *ὑπατίας Ποστούμιου Ττιανοῦ* [τὸ β' καὶ Οὐδῖρου Νε]πρωτιανοῦ'. It is known from *CIL* vi 2143 that Titianus was *consul iterum*, but since τὸ β' cannot have appeared in XXXVIII 2859 30, and is restored in PSI IX 1037. 36 and P. Flor. I 3. 23, it is not certain that it has appeared in any of the papyri dated by these consuls. Space seems short enough to justify doubt here.

*Ὀυδῖρου*. Probably there is no necessity to doubt that the *nomen* of this consul was Virius and that he was related to the Virius Nepotianus who was consul in A.D. 336, but the evidence is slight and there is some confusion about what it is, e.g. in P. Panop. 6. 12-13 n. (*ZPE* 7 (1971) 20-1) and, more seriously, in PLRE I.

First we must consider PSI VII 804. 14-16, because in PLRE I 624-5 it is stated that the consul's full name is recorded there. In the edition the passage runs:

14 < m' > ] καὶ Οὐδῖρου Νεπωτιανοῦ  
] ἢ τῶν λαμπροτάτων,  
] Φαμενῶθ η'. 4 Marzo 301P.

14 Suppl. [Ἐπατείας <non è probabile Μετὰ τὴν ὑπατείαν> Φλ. Ποστούμιου Ττιανοῦ τὸ β'].

15 [τοῦ λαμ[προτάτου] ἐπάρχου τοῦ ἱεροῦ πραιτωρίου]?

However, the layout and the implausible suggestions for restorations in the notes rouse suspicion that we have here mention of the consuls of A.D. 336 rather than of A.D. 301. In 1970 I was able to inspect the papyrus in the Laurentian Library in Florence and transcribed it as follows:

μετὰ τὴν ὑπατε[ί]αν Οὐδῖρου Νεπωτιανοῦ  
καὶ Τεττίου Φακόν[ι]δου τῶν λαμπροτάτων  
] Φαμενῶθ η'.

The date represents 4 March, A.D. 337.

In *CIL* vi 37118. 12 there appears in a list of eminent persons a Virius Nepotianus who is identified with the consul of A.D. 301. The *nomen* is damaged so that Vibius is palaeographically also possible, see A. Degrassi, *Fastī consolarī*, 77 (A.D. 301). It is most unlikely that Vibius is correct, but on the other hand there is no positive proof that this man is the consul of A.D. 301. The evidence for the consul's *nomen* in fact reduces itself to the initial O[ in P. Flor. I 3. 24 and the final -]ου here, if the traces are correctly assigned to these letters.

However, it remains a very plausible hypothesis that this consul was a namesake of the consul of A.D. 336 and that he is the man mentioned in *CIL* vi 37118. 12.

4 For the systates cf. 3301 5-6 and n.

5 Before *εὐεράτης* supply perhaps something like *ὁ τῆς α(ὐτῆς) πόλεως*, but one might expect rather *εὐεράτης τῆς α(ὐτῆς) πόλεως*, cf. XIV 1627 5-6. A participle might make a better supplement, if one of a suitable sense could be found.

6 *ἐπικ[*. Restore perhaps *ἐπικ[αλούμενον*, to be followed by another alias, or a patronymic, e.g. 'Ἐπικ[τήτων, which could be followed by τοῦ and the grandfather's name.

7 For the restoration cf. P. Lips. 39. 5-7, *ἐχρῆν τοὺς ἀπασ[ε] πειραθέντες* (read -ac) *ἐπιστρεφέας καὶ ἀρχοντος φόβου τοῦ λοιποῦ σωφρονεῖν*.

8 One might restore perhaps *ἡμελλήκηναί*, since *καταπεφρονήκηναί* seems too long, but it is more likely that the genitives depend on *ἀξίας*, see *LSJ* s.v. *ἄξιος* III, and that some neutral word, e.g. *πειοίηκέναι*, is required.

9 Probably *ἀνδρ[ε]ίας αὐτοῦ*, alluding to the prefect; cf. 19 and CPR V 7. 9 n. for the use of this title. By way of stopgap one might think of *ἐπειδὴ [ἡ τὸ λῆμα μὲν]εῖ τὴν παρὰ τῆς ἀνδρ[ε]ίας αὐτοῦ διάγνωσι]ν*, 'since the outrage is awaiting judicial cognizance from His Valiance'.

10 Probably it was τ[ῆ]δε τῷ μαρτυρ[η]σούματι, cf. VIII 1114 23-4; by way of stopgap restore e.g. *δ[ε]ν]αγκάλως [παρέθετο τ]ῆδε τῷ μαρτυρ[η]σούματι*, 'he necessarily recorded (it) in this affidavit', followed by *ὁ* (or *καὶ*) *δημοσίᾳ προῦ]θηκεν*, cf. 21.

10-14 From 12 we may perhaps guess that Isidorus had been appointed to some public service and failed to present himself. We might articulate *περὶ γραφῆς λ[ε]ιτ[ου]ργίας*, cf. *γραφῆ λειτουργῶν*, e.g. XXXIV 2714 5-6, but perhaps more likely is *περιγραφῆς λ[ε]ιτ[ου]ργίας*, 'loss sustained by the public service'. This may also explain why the affidavit is drawn up by the systates, who was responsible for the appointment of liturgists, cf. P. Mertens, *Les Services de l'état civil*, 30-47, esp. 36-7. On the other hand the ambiguity of *αὐτοῦ* in 14 leaves it doubtful whether the victim of the confidence trick was the wife of Isidorus or of the systates. If it was Didymus whose wife parted with the donkey, as seems more likely, that is sufficient reason for his action.

16 *ἐπιτιμήει* (read -ει). This word appears to be used in an unusual sense. According to *LSJ* s.v. II. 2, it can mean 'rhetorical heightening by the use of a stronger term'. From this it might have come to mean by stages 'exaggeration', 'exaggerated claim', and here 'false claim'.

*ἀπηλακῆμαι* stands probably for *ἀπηλλαχῆναι*, cf. Mayer-Schmoll I i 186-91 (simplification of doubled consonants), esp. 187 (λ for λλ), and 144-5 (κ for χ). In the translation this is regarded as transitive, 'took it away', but it may be intransitive, 'having secured it . . . he made off', cf. *LSJ* s.v. *ἀπαλλάσσω* A II.

Possibly, however, it might stand for *ἀπελοακῆναι*, 'drove it off', since reduplication frequently caused difficulties to writers of late Greek, see B. G. Mandilaras, *The Verb in the Greek Non-literary Papyri*, 200-4.

17 κα] *ἡμέρον ἡμέραι τρίς*. See Blass-Debrunner, *Grammatik d. neutest. Griechisch*<sup>10</sup>, 95-6 (§§ 143-4), for this use of the nominative.

18 The superfluous trace at the end is perhaps a botched ε, the first letter of the next word.

19 *ἐπιστρεφέλου*. The usual word is *ἐπιστρεφέα* and the form here is new. If genuine, it is presumably from an adjective *ἐπιστρεφέιος*, whether it is neuter or masculine in this instance. However, the syntax is also suspect. One might expect *οὐκ ἄλλου ἐκτὴν ἐπιστρεφέας ἢ τῆς ἀνδρ[ε]ίας*, 'is subject to the penal authority of none other than His Valiance'. But there is also the suggestion of contamination with *οὐδενὸς ἐκτὴν ἐπιστρεφέας εἰ μὴ μόνον τῆς ἀνδρ[ε]ίας*, 'is subject to the penal authority of none except only His Valiance'.

20 *Κλωδίου*. It looks as if the writer began to write *Κλαυδίου* and remembered in the process that Clodius was the correct name.

22 On the *βενεφικτάριος κρατίλων* see P. Cair. Isid. 63 introd.

## 3305. COMMUNICATION TO A LOGISTES

48 5B.26J(1-3)α

10.5 × 5.5 cm.

16 March, A.D. 313

This scrap, containing only the ends of four lines and traces of a fifth from the top of a document addressed to the logistes Ammonianus alias Gerontius, gives us a date

for him which is earlier by almost three years than the earliest hitherto known, that in VI 983 (= SB III 6003) 15 (cf. 4) of 21 February, A.D. 316, see 3 n.

The back is blank.

The next item also mentions Ammonianus and very probably dates from the earlier part of his tenure.

ὑπατείας τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν Γαλερίου Οὐαλερίου Μ[α]ξιμίνου καὶ Φλαυίου  
Οὐαλερίου Κωνσταντίνου Αὐτοκράτορων Σεβαστῶν τὸ γ̅ Φαμενώθ κ̅  
(nomen) Ἀμμωνιανῶ] τῶ καὶ Γερωντίῳ λογιστῆι Ὁξυρυνχίτου  
c. 20-25 letters]. τῆς λαμ(προτάτης) πόλεως Ἀλεξανδρέων. ὑπάρχι  
5 c. 50 letters ].....[.....

1 φλαυίου 4 λαμζ', ὑπαρχι, 1. ὑπάρχι

<sup>1</sup>In the consulship of our masters Galerius Valerius Maximinus and Flavius Valerius Constantinus Imperatores Augusti for the third time, Phamcnoth 20. To Aurelius (or Valerius?) Ammonianus alias Gerontius, logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome. [From X... from?] the most glorious city of the Alexandrians. There belongs to...'

1-2 The date is 16 March, A.D. 313. There is no possibility of restoring *μετὰ τὴν ὑπατεῖαν* in place of *ὑπατείας* and assigning the document to A.D. 314. Maximinus Daia died while retreating before Licinius some time in summer A.D. 313 and was replaced by Licinius in the Egyptian dating formulae between 23 July (XLLIII 3144) and 13 September (P. Cair. Isid. 103, 20), cf. BGU II 409. 13 (25 November), BGU I 349. 14 (26 November). The post-consular dating of A.D. 314, therefore, named the consul as Constantine and Licinius III, see P. Lond. III 975. 20 (p. 230).

3 For the question of which *nomen* we should supply here, *Οὐαλερίῳ* or *Αὐρηλίῳ*, see 3306 1 n. Dated documents relating to Ammonianus are, in chronological order:

3305	16 March, A.D. 313
VI 983 (= SB III 6003)	21 February, A.D. 316
I 53	25 February, A.D. 316
VI 896 (= <i>WChr.</i> 48)	1 April, A.D. 316
I 84 (= <i>WChr.</i> 197)	1 November, A.D. 316
XXXIII 2675	15 January, A.D. 318
PSI V 454	28 January-26 February, A.D. 320

He also appears in 3306, which is undated. The next logistes, Valerius Dioscurides alias Julianus, is first known in office 30 July, A.D. 321 from VI 900 (= *WChr.* 437). For A.D. 321 as the date of 900 see P. Princ. Roll pp. 32-6. The old date of A.D. 322 is retained in the latest list of logistae (BASP 13 (1976) 38-40), which also omits XXXIII 2675 from the entries for Ammonianus alias Gerontius.

### 3306. LETTER OF A LOGISTES TO A PRYTANIS

44 5B.61/G(2-3)a

16 × 25 cm.

c. A.D. 314

The writer of this document broke off in the middle of the sixth line of text leaving the end of the line and two-thirds of the sheet blank. It is not obvious why he did so. The final word, which remains unread, may have contained some irremediable error,

and the *nomen* Aurelius for the logistes may also possibly be an error, though a significant one, see 1 n.

The hand, in which the letters vary greatly in size and are furnished with ugly hooks and flourishes, does not look like an official one, though it is not at all unpractised. The sheet is made of coarse papyrus. These considerations suggest the possibility that the text is writing practice or idle scribbling, in which case it is presumably a private copy of an earlier official document.

The prytanis to whom the letter is addressed is new, see 3 n.

The back is blank.

..] Αὐρήλιος Ἀμμωνιανός δ  
καὶ Γερώντιος λογιστῆς Ὁξυρυν(χίτου)  
Αὐρηλίῳ Θεῶνι ἐνάρχῳ πρυτά-  
νει. ὁ κύριός μου διασημώτατος  
5 καθολικός Ἄρριος Διότητος  
ἐξ ὧν ε.[.]...α̅ (vac.)  
(vac.)

2 οξυρυνγ

'Aurelius Ammonianus alias Gerontius logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome to Aurelius Theon prytanis in office. My lord the most perfect *rationalis*, Arrius Diotimus, as a result of the things which...'

1 It is not clear whether the first word was indented by the space of two to three letters or whether there was something written before it. Certainly letters with even short descenders would have left traces below the tear.

The *nomen* Aurelius is interesting. In all other verifiable cases the logistes is called Valerius. Both of these names are status designations; the Aurelii are private citizens whose status derived originally from the *constitutio Antoniniana* and Valerius is the gentile name of the house of Diocletian, adopted by military and government officers before being replaced by Flavius, the gentile name of the house of Constantine. See in general J. G. Keenan, 'The names Flavius and Aurelius as status designations', in *ZPE* 11 (1973) 33-63, id. 13 (1974) 283-304. He deals with logistae called Valerius in *ZPE* 11 (1973) 44-6, and discusses the identification of the logistes Valerius Dioscurides alias Julianus with the town councillor called Aurelius Dioscurides alias Julianus, concluding, tentatively, that they were the same person and that the name Valerius was a mark of his rank as logistes.<sup>1</sup>

This seems to receive confirmation from XLV 3256 of A.D. 317, where Aurelius Heron alias Sarapion ex-logistes (*ἀπὸ λογιστῶν*), is virtually certain to be identical with Valerius Heron alias Sarapion, logistes in A.D. 308-9.

Ammonianus as a successor of Heron was entitled to the name Valerius, which he always has elsewhere in the cases where the name can be checked. It may be that Aurelius is an error here—an understandable lapse if he bore that name before he became logistes—but equally it may be that the name Valerius was not conferred at the same time as the office of logistes, in which case he would have remained Aurelius at the beginning of his term of office before the new name was granted. This may be connected with the fact that the logistes (*curator*) was confirmed in office by an imperial letter, see J. H. W. G. Liebeschuetz, *Antioch*, 169 and n. 1. It may have conferred the imperial *nomen* at the same time.

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Coles points out that the strategus of A.D. 311, also called Aurelius Dioscurides alias Julianus (XXXIII 2668, P. Merton II 90), is likely to be the same man, since the strategus at this period was chosen from the local councillor class, see *CE* 35 (1960) 266.

There is a very similar variation between Aurelius and Flavius in the *nomen* of the logistes Sarapodorus of A.D. 373-4, see 3309-3311 introd., and the same hypothesis has been advanced to explain that case.

Apart from the name of Ammonianus himself, who was in office from A.D. 313 to 320, see 3305 3 n., our only evidence at the moment, see below 3 n., for the date of this letter comes from the mention of Arrius Diotimus, see 5 n., and his only fixed date is 2 December, A.D. 314. Quite possibly, then, this document does belong to the early part of Ammonianus' service as logistes. Unfortunately the *nomen* is missing in the earliest dated document referring to it and we cannot be sure which of the two should be restored there, see 3305 3 n.

3 The prytanis Aurelius Theon is new, that is, not in the lists in A. K. Bowman, *Town Councils*, 131-7. Since the office was annual, cf. *ibid.* 61-5, there is some prospect that new evidence will one day allow this letter to be assigned to an exact year.

5 For this *rationalis* see J. Lallemand, *L'Administration*, 258, PLRE I 261. Only P. Flor. I 54 has a date for him, which is 2 December, A.D. 314, see above 1 n.

### 3307. ASSESSMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER

41 5B.86/B(11)a

21 × 27 cm.

Early fourth century

This is an assessment of contributions measured in gold and silver bullion, listing numbers of persons who were liable according to the villages and smaller settlements of the eighth *pagus*. It is written across the fibres, though the back is blank. Possibly some stripping of the fibres of the back had already made it unfit for use in the normal way when the writer took it up.

No date is given, but the document must be subsequent to the creation of the *pagi* in A.D. 307/8, see J. Lallemand, *L'Administration*, 97-8, and a clue may be available from another papyrus from this layer, inv. 41 5B.86/B(3)a, which is addressed to the *praepositus* of the same *pagus* and dated to A.D. 309. However, 3307 cannot be firmly pinned down to this date. The handwriting would suit any date in the early fourth century.

The last two lines give the total number of persons and two weights of bullion, silver and gold. The weights are conveniently divisible by the number of persons, which strongly implies that each person was liable to contribute fixed weights of 2 grams or scruples (*γράμματα*) of gold and 1 ounce (= 24 grams) of silver.

If this list does indeed record a flat-rate individual contribution of 2 gr. gold and 1 oz. silver, the symmetry of these figures might suggest that the value of the contribution was theoretically supposed to be half of gold and half of silver at the proportion by weight of 1:12. Such evidence as we have indicates that the ratio of the monetary value of gold and silver fluctuated, see L. C. West and A. C. Johnson, *Currency*, 76-7, 94-5, 108, 138, 185-6, A. H. M. Jones, *The Roman Economy*, 204. A similar and even lower fixed relation between gold and silver occurs in SB III 6086 and XII 1524, where it is 1:10. In P. Brem. 83 introd. one village total is given as 2 lb. of gold and 25 lb. of silver, i.e. 1:12½, but it is not clear if this relation is maintained throughout. The evidence, in fact, is not enough to confirm that these ratios depend on notions of the values of the two metals. Other considerations may have influenced the fixing of the rates. However, the new fragments of the price edict from Aezani show that an

official ratio of 1:12 was in force in A.D. 301, with gold bullion at 72,000 den. (28. 1a) and silver bullion at 6,000 den. (28. 9), cf. M. Giacchero, *Edictum Diocletiani*, 114-15.

The purpose of these contributions is not known. It will shortly be shown that P. Cair. Isid. 89. 11-13—missed by me in *CE* 49 (1974) 163-74—firmly links the bullion contributions which were assessed in proportion to the assessment of grain taxes with the compulsory purchases of bullion by the state, see works by R. S. Bagnall forthcoming in *CE* 52 (1977), P. Col. VII 138-40 introd. The flat rate contributions of 3307 should, therefore, be unrelated to the imperial bullion purchases. For the taxes which might be collected in bullion see P. Cair. Isid. 69 introd.

κατ' ἄνδρα κήνσου παγ(ι)αρχίας Τήεως.

ἔστι δέ.

	Τήεως ἄνδ(ρεσ) ὑπ(ο)τ(ε)λ(ε)ῖς	ρκθ	
	Παώμωως	ἄνδ(ρεσ)	ξδ
5	Παλώσεως	ἄνδ(ρεσ)	κγ
	Κεσμούχεως	ἄνδ(ρεσ)	ια
	Θάλλθεως	ἄνδ(ρεσ)	δ
	Σούεως	ἄνδ(ρεσ)	ιθ
	Δωσιθέου	ἄνδ(ρεσ)	ξε
	(vac.)		
10	ἐποικιωτῶν ὀμ[ο]ίως		
	κώμης Παώμωως		
	ἐποικίου Μενε...ου, Διονυτίου στρα(τηγ-) ἀνῆρ		α
	κώμης Δωσιθέου, ...ῖανος νυνί		
	τοῦ ἱερωτάτου ταμίου ἐποικ(ίου) π(ρότερον) Δωσιθέου		β
15	ἐποικ(ίου) ...ου, Ἀσκληπιάδου Πανσίρις ὑποστ(ελής)		α
	ἐποικ(ίου) Πετροκί, Διδύμου τοῦ κ(αί) Εὐδαίμωνος		γ
	ἐποικ(ίου) Κκ[υτ]αλίτιδος, Ἀσκληπιάδου		α
	τοῦ α(ὑποῦ) ἔ[πο]ικ(ίου) Σκνταλίτιδος, Λόγγου		α'
	τοῦ α(ὑποῦ) ἐποικ(ίου), Πτολεμαίου καὶ τῶν κοι(νωνῶν)		ε
20	ἐποικ(ίου) Σαρραπά, τοῦ α(ὑποῦ) καὶ τῶν κοι(νωνῶν)		ε
	(vac.)		
	κώμης Σούεως		
	ἐποικ(ίου) Στρούθου, Ἄρτεμιδώρας		β

3 ἀνδ' ὑπ(ο)τ(ε)λ(ε)ῖς 4-9 ἀνδ' 12 στρα) ἀνῆρ' 14 ἱερωτάτου; 1. ταμίου; ἐποικ' π' 15 ἐποικ'  
(also 16-20, 22-4); 1. Πανσίρις; ὑποστ' 16 του' 18 α' 19-20 α', κ' 4

	ἐπουκ(ίου) Ἀλβίνου, Διονυσίου	γ
	ἐπουκ(ίου) Ψανκερμᾶ (vac.)	ζ
25	γ(ύονται) ἐπὶ τὸ α(ὐτὸ) ἀνδ(ρεσ) ὑποτελ(εῖς) τμς ἀγήμου λί(τραι) κη ὄγκ(κίαι) ι, χρυσ(οῦ) λί(τραι) β ὄγκ(κίαι) δ- γράμ(ματα) κ.	
25 γ.	α-ανδ'υποτέ	26 ἀκηογ-ιχρυσ'ἀβουγ-δ-γραμ)κ

'Individual list of an assessment for the pagarchy of Teis, viz:

'Teis	men liable	129
Paomis	men	64
Palosis	men	23
Cesmuchis	men	11
Tholthis	men	4
Suis	men	19
Dositheu	men	65

'Inhabitants of hamlets likewise:

'Village of Paomis:		
Hamlet of Mene . . ., (on property of?) Dionysius, (ex-?)strategus	man	1
'Village of Dositheu, (hamlet of?) . . . ion, now belonging to the most sacred Treasury, once a hamlet belonging to the village of Dositheu(?)		2
Hamlet of . . ., (on property of?) Asclepiades, son of Paysiris	liable	1
Hamlet of Petroki(?), (on property of?) Didymus alias Eudaemon		3
Hamlet of Skytalitis, (on property of?) Asclepiades		1
The same hamlet of Skytalitis, (on property of?) Longus		1
The same hamlet, (on property of?) Ptolemaeus and his partners		5
Hamlet of Sarapas, (on property of?) the same and his partners		5
'Village of Suis		
Hamlet of Struthus, (on property of?) Artemidora		2
Hamlet of Albinus, (on property of?) Dionysius		3
Hamlet of Pankerma		7
'Sum total of men liable:		346
Silver 28 lb. 10 oz.; gold 2 lb. 4 oz. 20 gr.'		

1 *καρ'* ἀνδρα. This term should denote a list with entries under individual names, cf. e.g. XL 2930, 2932, but it is also used, as here, as a heading to show that the information below is extracted from such a list, cf. e.g. XL 2928, 2929.

κηνου. The meaning here appears to be 'assessment'. In the papyri the word is rare and usually refers to the operations of the *censores* who conducted land surveys in the late third and early fourth centuries, see CPR V 4. 7-8 n.

παγ(ι)αρχίας Τήσεως. This appears to be an expression synonymous with '8th pagus', see especially XII 1448, where the place-names offer many parallels to ours, and note the document referred to in the introduction here. The word *παγαρχία* is very uncommon before the sixth century, but a parallel is afforded by a probable use of *παγαρχεῖν* in C. Theod. VIII 15. 1 (before Constantine's death in May A.D. 337) to mean 'act as *praepositus pagi*', see M. Gelzer, *Studien z. byz. Verwaltung Ägyptens*, 96 n. 1, cf. XVII 2110 4 n. (on *παγαρχία* in a papyrus of A.D. 370), J. Lallemand, *L'Administration*, 133 n. 4.

12 *Μεσε...ου*. This hamlet is new. It is not *Μενεκάρου* (XLII 3046 18), which is in any case in the territory of the village of Pakerke (eastern toparchy, cf. e.g. X 1285 89) while this one is assigned to Paomis (formerly in the Thmoesepho toparchy, cf. e.g. X 1285 122). Since hamlets often derive their names from former owners, the attempt has been made to match the traces with personal names in NB, D. Foraboschi, *Onomasticon*, and W. Pape, *Wb. d. gr. Eigennamen*, but without success.

*Διονυσίου στρα(τηγ-)*. Most of the hamlet names are followed, as here, by another name in the genitive. Perhaps this is the name of the owner of the property where the persons liable to contribute lived. Presumably Dionysius was a strategus or ex-strategus. In this context *στρα(τηγ-)*, or the like, is less probable.

13 . . . *λωνος*. Perhaps *Σαπρίωνος* would suit the traces.

13-14 Probably *κόμης Δωκεθίου* should have occupied a separate line, cf. 11, 21. The next word may have been the name of a hamlet or it may be the usual genitive which I have taken as the name of a property owner, see 12 n. The first may be more likely, since 'now belonging to the . . . Treasury' answers the presumed purpose of the second.

15 The name of the hamlet looks as if it begins *ερερε* and ends, after about two more letters, in *ρη*; if so, it is not attested elsewhere.

*Πανςίρις*. The ending is presumably genitive, -ις = *ιος*, as often, see *Class. Phil.* 43 (1948) 243-60, Mayser, *Grammatik*, I ii 21 n. 9. Probably it is the patronymic of Asclepiades, though just possibly *Ἀσκληπιάδων* is part of the hamlet name.

16 *Πετροκί*. Here the final stroke looks like iota. In XII 1448 11 and P. Osl. III 119. 2, 9 it is transcribed *Πετροκι( )*, the final stroke being interpreted as a mark of abbreviation.

18 *Κενταλίτιδος, Λόγγου*. Cf. 17. In XII 1448 12 (c. A.D. 318) *Κενταλίτιδος Λόγγου* was taken as the full name of the hamlet. Here the parallelism and the prefix *τοῦ α(ὐτοῦ) ἐπιτοκ(ίου)* seem to show that Longus was a property owner or a former owner who had given his name to some estate, and that his name denotes only a part of Skytalitis, which occurs without qualification at a later date, XVI 1916 24, 2025 28, 2032 13, 2034 19, 2035 30, XVIII 2195 15 etc., 2207 31, cf. P. Iand. 51. 6.

This whole line has been added after 19 was written. The total (25) takes account of it.

20 *ἐπ. Σαραπᾶ*. Cf. XII 1448 13.

22 *ἐπ. Τρούθου*. Cf. XII 1448 18.

23 *ἐπ. Ἀλβίνου*. This hamlet has not been identified elsewhere.

24 *ἐπ. Ψανκερμᾶ*. Cf. PSI IX 1081. 4, where the note implies that *Ψανωρμᾶ* (XII 1448 19) is a misreading of the same. This seems very likely. Unfortunately the original of 1448 is in Baltimore and the authorities of the Johns Hopkins University say that they are unwilling to risk it in the hands of a photographer.

25-6 The calculations which seem to show a flat rate, see introd., are as follows:

Gold 2 lb. × 288	= 576 gr.
4 oz. × 24	= 96 gr.
20 gr.	= 20 gr.
692 gr. ÷ 346 men = 2 gr. per cap.	
Silver 28 lb. × 12	= 336 oz.
10 oz.	= 10 oz.
346 oz. ÷ 346 men = 1 oz. (= 24 gr.) per cap.	

## II. DOCUMENTS OF THE BYZANTINE PERIOD

## 3308-3311. DOCUMENTS ADDRESSED TO THE LOGISTES SARAPODORUS

Sarapodorus, the logistes of A.D. 373-4, was not known hitherto, that is, he does not occur in the latest list in *BASP* 13 (1976) 38-40. These documents show a variation of his *nomen* between Aurelius and Flavius, which seems to be parallel with the use of both Aurelius and Valerius for the logistes Ammonianus alias Gerontius, see 3306 1 n. As suggested there, it looks as if logistae acquired the imperial name by a separate grant some time after their entry to the office, though the grant of the name was no doubt connected with the office. Another case described there, that of Valerius, or Aurelius, Heron alias Sarapion, suggests that the *nomen* was not retained after the expiry of the term of service in the imperial administration.

## 3308. UNDERTAKING ON OATH

39 5B.120/B(1)a

fr. 1 8 × 15 cm.

17 January, A.D. 373

fr. 2 12 × 10.5 cm.

Besides the mention of Sarapodorus, see above, we find here a new *praeses Augustamnicae*, Flavius Eumathius Parthenius, whose appearance allows us to presume that Oxyrhynchus remained in Augustamnica until at least this date, though other evidence had previously led to the conclusion that by A.D. 370 it had passed into Aegyptus, see 7 n.

The document is an undertaking by a stonemason to go somewhere and practise his trade, presumably in performance of a public duty, cf. H. Braunert, *Binnenwanderung*, 314-15, and the literature cited there. The damage makes it uncertain where he was to go. Fr. 1 has the ends of the first fifteen lines, which contained the prescript and the greater part of the body of the text. Fr. 2, slightly wider, has the last four lines, containing the subscription of an amanuensis, virtually complete. As little as one line may be missing between the fragments, but more could quite possibly be lost, see 14-15 n.

The back is blank, so far as it is preserved.

μετὰ τῆν ὑπατείαν Φλ(αουίου) Δομντίου Μοδέστου καὶ  
Φλ(αουίου) Ἀρνωθέου τῶν λαμ(προτάτων), Τῦβι κβ'.

Ἀρρηλίω Κα]ραποδώρω λογιτῆ Ὁξυρυγχίτου  
παρὰ Ἀρρηλίου Γούνθου Ἀμύτιος ἀπὸ κώμης

5 5-6 λαο]ξόου. ἀκολουθῶς τοῖς προστα-  
χθεῖν ἐν]πὸ τῆς ἐξουσίας τοῦ κυρίου μου τοῦ  
λαμπροτάτου ἡγεμόνος Φλαουίου Εὐμαθίου

1 φλ' 2 λαμς' 7 φλαουίου

Παρθενίου δ]μολογῶ ὀμνῶς τὸν σεβάσιμον

θεῖον ὄρκον τ]ῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν

10 Οὐάλεντινανο]ρ καὶ Οὐάλεντος καὶ Γρατιανοῦ

τῶν αἰωνίων Ἀδγο]ύξτων ἐπὶ τῷ με ἀπαρτῆσαι

c. 14 letters ]... ιε εἰ[ε] τὴν α.[.]ρ[.]...

c. 13 letters ] τὴν ἐργασίαν ἐκεῖσαι α.[.]

c. 6 letters ἀποπληρ]ῶσαι καὶ μὴ ἀπολιφθῆ-

15 σεσθαι ἔστ' ἂν ἀπο]λυθῶ ἢ ἔνοχος

fr. 2

(m. 2) Α[ὐρ(ήλιος)] Γο[ῦνθος ὄμ]οσα τὸν θεῖον ὄρκον

καὶ ἀπαντῆσαι καὶ τὴν ἐργασίαν

ἀποπληρῶσαι ὡς πρόκειται. Ἀρρηλίως

Δωρόθεος Νίλου ἐγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ.

13 l. ἐκεῖσε 14 l. ἀπολιφθῆσεσθαι 16 l. θεῖον 18 l. ἀποπληρῶσαι, πρόκειται 19 l. Νείλου

'After the consulship of Flavius Domitius Modestus and Flavius Arintheus, *viri clarissimi*, Tybi 22nd.'

'To Aurelius Sarapodorus, logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aurelius Gunthus, son of Amois, from the village of . . . , stonemason. In conformity with the commands issued by the Might of my lord the most glorious *praeses*, Flavius Eumathius Parthenius, I agree, swearing the august, divine oath by our masters Valentinian and Valens and Gratian, the eternal Augusti, that I shall go . . . to . . . and there practise . . . my trade and shall not withdraw until I am released or (may I be) liable (to the penalties of the divine oath) . . .'

(2nd hand) 'I, Aurelius Gunthus, have sworn the divine oath and I shall go and practise my trade, as is aforesaid. I, Aurelius Dorotheus, son of Neilus, wrote on his behalf.'

3 For the restoration of *Ἀρρηλίω* see 3309 3. That document is clearly later than this one because the date clause names the consuls of A.D. 373, whereas this one, of 17 January, still uses the post-consular date by the consuls of A.D. 372. Sarapodorus presumably acquired the *nomen* Flavius later in his term of office, cf. introd. 3308-3311, 3310 4, 3311 1.

5 λαο]ξόου. For this form cf. XVI 2041 1 (λαοξόου, VI/VII A.D.), PSI VIII 955, 17 (λαοξόου, VI A.D.). The form most familiar in the papyri is λαξός. *LSJ* puts this and other variants under λαοξόος.

7 λαμπροτάτου. Cf. J. Lallemand, *L'Administration*, 61-2.

The *praeses* has appeared before in P. Med. inv. 165. 7, 10, 13, 14, see *Aegyptus* 56 (1976) 60-64. That document is dated in a consulship of Valentinian and Valens, i.e. A.D. 365, 368, 370, or 373, of which years the last is now seen to be the most likely. The first *cognomen* of the *praeses* was read as *Εὐμάτιος*, otherwise unattested. The plate (Tav. V) permits us to read *Εὐμάτιος*, though the doubtful vowel is very cursively written. For τ in place of θ see F. T. Gignac, *Grammar*, I 92. The persons concerned in the document come from the Oxyrhynchite and Hieracleopolite nomes, from which the editor properly concluded that the *praeses* was governor of Augustamnica. It seems virtually impossible that he was *praeses Thebaidos* because, firstly, we know of Julius Eubulius Julianus in that office in A.D. 372 and of a successor Flavius Euty chius in A.D. 373 (J. Lallemand, op. cit., 252), and secondly because Oxyrhynchus should not fall in the province of the Thebaid. He can only, therefore, be *praeses Augustamnicae*, and on this date, 17 January, A.D. 373. Oxyrhynchus must still fall in Augustamnica in spite of argument to the contrary, see J. Lallemand, op. cit., 54. The fact that in XVII 2110, of A.D. 370, the prefect of Egypt is said to have arranged official appointments affecting the Oxyrhynchite nome must be taken to show that the prefect retained certain powers in the province of Augustamnica, not



.....].....οικοδομ.....  
 10 .....].....λ.....σοικ.....  
 .....].....καταφρονο.....  
 .....].....].....[.....

3 The remains of the foot of the iteration figure suit δ. If we were to read γ, which is only just possible and very far from likely, the year would be A.D. 371; β, which is palaeographically possible, would indicate A.D. 369. The theory of the use of the imperial *nomen* advanced for the case of Ammonianus alias Gerontius, see 3306 I n., 3308–3311 introd, is that it was granted to logistae in connection with their office but separately from it and at a later date. If that theory is correct, the fact that in 3309, dated to A.D. 373 by the same consuls for the fourth time, the *nomen* of the logistes is given as Aurelius, would compel the conclusion that 3310, giving it as Flavius (4), is the later document, which means that we should read δ here and convert the date to 26 January–24 February, A.D. 374.

6 The traces at the end suggests οικόπεδ[ο]ν ὄντ[ο]ς, which is hard to place in a good grammatical context. The first word might be κέκτημαι (= κέκτημαι, cf. παλειώτηρα, β), but it is hardly possible to find space for an object, such as μέρος, after it; or the first word might be κεκτημένος vel sim., which should take the accusative also, but οικόπεδον ὄν and οικόπεδα ὄντα do not suit the traces. If used as a substantive meaning 'owner', κεκτημένος might possibly be followed by a genitive, but no convincing sentence structure has yet been suggested. It may be suspected that κεκτημένος οικόπεδ[ο]ν ὄντ[ο]ς did stand here in spite of the loose grammar.

## 3311. PETITION TO A LOGISTES

40 5B.116/A(1–2)a

25.5 × 27.5 cm.

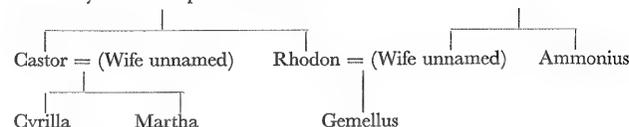
c. A.D. 373–4

An approximate date can be given to this document because of the appearance of the logistes Sarapodorus, see 3308–3310. It should be later than 3308 and 3309 because here has the *nomen* Flavius, see introd. 3308–3311.

The two sisters who submitted the petition, Cyrilla and Martha, wished to recover the estate of a cousin on their father's side, Gemellus, who 'on the point of death allowed (?) the property left behind by him (to come?) under the control of' his maternal uncle, Ammonius (4–5). The text is doubtful here and it is not clear whether Ammonius became the full legal owner of the property or not. According to the women's narrative Ammonius died without leaving a will or naming heirs, but a certain Ammon was holding on to the estate unlawfully. They asked that he should be summoned and forced to make restitution to them.

Ammon is said not to be the heir (11), but probably this means only that he was not, according to the women, heir to the estate of Gemellus. Very likely he was next of kin and heir to Ammonius all right, but the textually doubtful and perhaps deliberately vague form of words in 4–5 was probably meant to imply that Ammonius was never the full legal owner of the estate of Gemellus. I am grateful to the University Press reader for suggesting this view of the case to me.

The family relationships are as follows:



All but Cyrilla and Martha were dead at the time of writing.

The document is blank on the back and virtually complete, though it has suffered some damage, especially to the lower left corner. The piece of papyrus seems to have been cut from near the beginning of a roll, because besides a normal join near the ends of the lines there is a join on the left and at that point the left-hand sheet shows vertical fibres. This suggests that it was the so-called *protocollon*, which was normally attached in this way to form a cover and guard sheet for the roll, see E. G. Turner, *Greek Papyri*, 5. The writing runs along the fibres of the second and third sheets except that in two places the crossbars of two letters have just strayed on to the *protocollon* (2, 9).

Φλαο[υία]υ] Σαραποδώρω (vac.) λογιστῆ (vac.) Ὁξυρυγγίτου  
 παρὰ Αὐρ[ηλίου]ν Κυρίλλου καὶ Μάρθας ἀμφοτέρων ἐκ πατρὸς Κάστορος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς  
 πόλεως. [Γέ]μελλος υἱὸς ἔστω Ῥόδωνος ὄντος θείου ἡμῶν πρὸς πατρός,  
 5 ὅς μελλων τελευτᾶν τὰ καταλειφθέντα ὑπ' αὐτοῦ πράγματα εἰς, σεν ὑπὸ τῆν  
 ἐξουσίαν Ἀμμωνίου τινός, ἀποτακτικοῦ, κατὰ μητέρα θείου αὐτοῦ τυγχάνοντος,  
 παρακελε[υ]όμενος μὴ δι' ὄχλου ἡμᾶς αὐτῶ γίνεσθαι. συμβέβηκεν δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν  
 Ἀμμώνιον ἀποτακτικὸν ὄντα οὐ μετ' οὐ πολλὸ ἐκ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀπελθεῖν.  
 10 τὰ δὲ τοῦ προειρημένου Γεμέλλου' πράγματα ἡμῖν ἀνήκειν ταῖς ἐκ τοῦ πατρικοῦ γένους  
 τυγχανούσας. ἐπεὶ οὖν οὔτε βουλημάτιον ὁ Ἀμμώνιος συνεστήσατο  
 οὔτ' ἐ[ἄ]π' ἐδειξεν κληρονόμους, ἀποτακτικὸς δὲ ὢν ἐτελεύτα τὸν βίον,  
 ἀλλ' Ἀμμων τις ταῦτα τὰ μὴ ἀνήκοντα αὐτῶ πράγματα μὴ ὢν κληρονόμος  
 κατέχει πρὸς βίαν, διὰ τοῦτο ἀξιοῦμεν τῆν σὴν ἐμμελῶν ὡστε κελευδαί τὸν  
 αὐτὸν Ἀμμωνα παραστῆναι καὶ καταναγκασθῆναι, μὴ ὄντα υἱὸν τοῦ Ἀμμωνίου  
 15 μηδὲ κληρον[ό]μου[ν] ἀποδοῦναι ἡμῖν τὰ τοῦ Γεμέλλου πράγματα ταῖς οὔσας  
 ἐκ τοῦ πατρι[κ]οῦ αὐτοῦ γένους ἵνα δυνηθῶμεν ἐκ τῆς σῆς βοηθείας μηδεμίαν  
 περιγραφὴν ὑπομ[ε]νῆν. (vac.)  
 (m. 2) Αὐρήλιαι Κυρ[ι]λλὰ καὶ Μάρθα ἐπιδεδώκαμεν. Αὐρήλιος Θεόδωρος Ὁωνίου  
 ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐ[τῶν] γράμματα μὴ εἰδυειῶν.

2 ]υ corr. from ε?; ἀπό corr. from something now uncertain 3 υἱός 4 ὑπ, ὑπο  
 11 ἀλλ' 12 l. ἐμμελῶν 13 υἱόν 15 ἵνα 18 l. εἰδυειῶν

'To Flavius Sarapodorus, logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aurelia Cyrilla and Aurelia Martha, both daughters of Castor, from the same city. Gemellus is a son of Rhodon, our uncle on our father's side. On the point of death he allowed(?) the property left behind by him (to come?) under the control of a certain Ammonius, a monk, who happened to be his uncle on his mother's side, exhorting us not to cause him any trouble. It came about that the said Ammonius, who happened to be a monk, not long after departed from among mankind. The property of the aforementioned Gemellus reverted to us, since we are of his father's family. Since, then, Ammonius neither drew up a will nor designated heirs, and lived his life to the end as a monk, but a certain Ammon is detaining by force this property that does not belong to him, not being the heir, for this reason we beg your Providence to order the said Ammon to make an appearance in court and to be compelled, since he is not a son of Ammonius or an heir, to restore to us the property of Gemellus, since we are of his father's family, so that as a result of your assistance we may be able to avoid suffering any loss.'

(2nd hand) 'We, Aurelia Cyrilla and Aurelia Martha, submitted the petition. I, Aurelius Theodorus, son of Thonius, wrote on their behalf since they do not know letters.'

4 εϛ, *cev*. Just possibly ε should be read in place of ϛ; the next letter was very small, probably ρ rather than ϕ, which is usually larger in this hand. The best solution seems to be to understand the word as *ελασεν*, transcribing it ε(ϛ)ασεν.

5 ἀποτακτικοῦ. The most detailed study of this word is by E. Wipszycka in *Le Monde grec (Hommages à C. Prêtreux)*, 632-4; the evidence appears at first sight to support the conclusion that the term applies to coenobitic monks as distinct from hermits. The editor of XLIV 3203 took the opposite view, see *ibid.* 6 n., and it is noteworthy that the central figure of the small archive in P. Herm. Rees 7-10 is described as ἀποτακτικός in g. 2, but as ἀναχωρητής (*vel sim.*) in 7. 21 and 10. 2. The translations 'recluse, hermit' are given in G. W. H. Lampe, *A Patristic Greek Lexicon*, s.v. I remain very uncertain of the exact meaning of the word. It may even not have had any very precise technical connotation, or if it had, the technical meaning may not have been strictly observed in practice.

[The Press reader has also suggested that the odd expression in 4, the failure of Ammonius to make a will, and the undertaking of the sisters not to make trouble for him may imply that an ἀποτακτικός was in strict theory not allowed to own property. This attractive suggestion recalls the hypothesis that the word actually means 'a monk who has renounced property', put forward in an unpublished dissertation which I have not been able to consult, namely M. Krause, *Das Apa Apollon Kloster in Bawit* (diss. Leipzig 1958), 213-14. This meaning is rejected by Wipszycka, *op. cit.*, 634, because the documents undoubtedly show ἀποτακτικοί administering their own property, e.g. XLIV 3203. Perhaps we should envisage the possibility that practice did not conform with theory, but it is hard to make any judgement on the present evidence.]

7 The expression οὐ μετ' οὐ πολὺ, containing a pleonastic cumulation of the negative, and meaning 'soon, shortly after, not long afterwards', *vel sim.*, has appeared at least twice before in the papyri, BGU II 614. 14, *MChr.* 96 ii 9 (= Archiv I (1900-1) 300 line 9 = P. Bour. 20. 27—in which version simply οὐ μετὰ πολὺ is printed). In both places the first οὐ is bracketed as an unintentional repetition by the writer, but it has been pointed out that it should be retained, see BL I 56 (from BGU III index p. 3), *Archiv* I (1900-1) 311, and especially O. Gradenwitz, *Einführung in die Papyrskunde*, 40 n. 1. See also G. W. H. Lampe, *A Patristic Greek Lexicon*, s.v. οὐ (6).

10 οἷς [ἀ]σφείξεν. The reading, not entirely sure, may be supported by reference to P. Ryl. II 153. 15-17, κληρονόμων . . . ἀποδεικνυμι(ἀποδογνυμι pap.) τὸν ἀσφείξικα μου νόον.

12 For the official use of ἐμμέλεια cf. CPR V 12. 5 n.

14 μηδὲ κληρονόμοις. This restoration seems very probable, cf. 11, but something else, e.g. κατὰ τοὺς νόμοις, is conceivable.

15-16 For the conjectural restoration μηδεμίαν [περιγραφὴν ὑπομ]ένειν cf. *MChr.* 96 ii 18 *να μή . . . δοκοῖν περιγραφὴν τινα ὑπομένειν.*

### III. PRIVATE LETTERS

#### 3312. PRIVATE LETTER

34 4B.74/F(1-3)d

10.2 × 17.5 cm.

Second century

Suddenly, among the routine final greetings of this fragment of a private letter, the recipient is offered a piece of news which is very relevant to the now fashionable studies of imperial slaves and freedmen: 'Herminus went off to Rome and became a freedman of Caesar in order to take up official appointments.' As so often in private letters we get only a tantalizing glimpse of an interesting process.

The handwriting probably belongs to the middle of the second century. In many ways it resembles P. Lond. II 178 (a) and particularly (b) of A.D. 145 (pp. 207-8; Plates II No. 52), and it is somewhat like P. Mert. II 73 of A.D. 164.

c. 12 letters ] .[ c. 8 letters

c. 10 letters ] . . υιο [ 2-4

. . . ] τὰ ἀβάκκαντα ἄψτ' οὐ τέ-

κνα καὶ Ἰειδώραν τῆν

5 ἀδελφὴν σου καὶ Ἀθηναῖδα.

καὶ γράψον μοι ἀπαλλῶς

περὶ Διονυσίου ὅτι πόσων

μηρῶν ἔστω. ἀπάξερ[αί

σε Γαί(α) καὶ τὰ τέκνα αὐτ[ῆς

10 καὶ ὁ σύμβιος. γίνωσκ(κε) ὅψ[ν

ὅτι Ἑρμίνος ἀπῆλθεν ἐς Ῥώμ[ην

καὶ ἀπελεύθερος ἐγένετ[ο

Καίσαρος ἵνα ὀπίκτα λάβ[ῃ].

ἀπάξου πάντας τοὺς

15 οὐς κατ' ὄνομα καὶ οἱ (έ)μοί

πάντες σε ἀπάξονται.

ἐρρωξαιέ(ε) σε εὖχομαι.

Back (downwards) ] .ου Ὁξυρυχ( )

(at foot, upside down in relation to the front, m. 2) . . ιση.

6 l. ἀβακκῶς

11 l. εἰς

13 l. ὀπίκτα

‘... (I greet your son and?) his children—may the evil eye not touch them—and Isidora your sister and Athenais; and write to me without fail about Dionysarion, how many months old she is. Gaia greets you and so do her children and her husband. You should know, then, that Herminus went off to Rome and became a freedman of Caesar in order to take up official appointments. Greet all your people by name. All mine greet you too. I pray for your health.’

2 The context implies that ἀπαύξομαι or δὲ δεινά ἀπαύξεται precedes something like τῶν υἱῶν [con]³ καὶ τῶν ἀδελφικῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἰσίδρας.

6 ἀπαύξω. For π in place of φ see Mayer-Scholl I i pp. 145–6. Cf. 13 n.

9 Γαί(α). This solution to the difficulty is suggested by the more obvious omission of letters in 10 (γίνωσκ(ε) οὐδ[ιν] and 15–16 (οἱ ἐ)μοὶ πάντες).

11–13 The straightforward background to assume is that Herminus was a *servus Caesaris* who had saved enough money to buy his freedom, cf. G. Boulvert, *Domestique et fonctionnaire sous le Haut-Empire romain*, 98–100. The traces of infiltration from outside the ranks of the *servi Caesaris* are rare and doubtful, see G. Boulvert, op. cit., 113, P. R. C. Weaver, *Familia Caesaris*, 36, H. Chantraine, *Freigelassene u. Sklaven*, 81–2. For the material advantages of the freedman's career see G. Boulvert, op. cit., 114–18.

13 ὀπίκια = ὀφίκια = ὀφφίκια. For π = φ cf. 6 n.; for simplification of double consonants in general see Mayer-Scholl I i 186–191, but this one is not listed. The passages cited in S. Daris, *Il lessico latino*, s.v. ὀφφίκιο do not give another example of its use to mean ‘official appointment’, though this is a normal sense of the Latin word. In the papyri it is used most frequently of the bureaux of high-ranking officials.

15 οἱ ἐ)μοὶ. Mr. Parsons suggests that we should perhaps write οἱ μοὶ and regard it as a legitimate use of aphacresis, cf. Mayer-Scholl I i 135 (§ 29, 4a), F. T. Gignac, *Grammar*, I 319–20.

19 Not εἰςτην; possibly τικτήη, with a rather broad pi; possibly ἐπιτηη. (unfinished?). I can detect no relevance to the letter.

## 3313. PRIVATE LETTER

48 5B.25/H(1)a

18 × 31 cm.

Second century

Apollonius and Sarapias, the senders of this agreeable letter, express their pleasure at the news of the forthcoming wedding of a young man who is presumably (see 4 n.) the son or stepson of Dionysia, the recipient. They regret that for business and health reasons they cannot attend, and then, in the most interesting section of the letter, they explain what arrangements they have made to supply flowers for the wedding.

Dionysia had ordered a large quantity of roses and 2,000 narcissi. Roses were not yet plentiful at the time. Only 1,000 could be found and, to make up for this, 4,000 narcissi were sent instead of 2,000.

In the next section Apollonius and Sarapias apparently refuse payment, saying that they love the children as if they were their own. They send greetings to the members of Dionysia's family and end the letter proper with a further assurance that they had done all they could to find as many roses as were wanted.

There follows a farewell formula probably in the hand of one of the senders. It is a practised and rapid cursive very different from the body of the letter, which is carefully written in a good upright professional-looking documentary hand. On the back is the address, written downwards along the fibres in a larger version of the first hand.

The document should probably be assigned to the second century. The main hand resembles that of the famous Gnomon of the Idios Logos, see R. Seider, *Paläographie d. gr. Papyri*, I Taf. 22, or BGU V Taf. 1, or W. Schubart, *Griechische Paläographie*, Abb. 36. This was probably written down between A.D. 149 and 160, see BGU V p. 4, though it may possibly be somewhat later, see XLII 3014 introd. The use of the term *διαλογιμός* makes it unlikely that 3313 could date from much later than A.D. 200, see 7 n.

Professor Turner would prefer to compare the hands of II 270 (Pl. VIII) of A.D. 94 and XXXI 2611 (Pl. X) of A.D. 193, which provide convenient *termini*, but he agrees with the suggested dating.

Ἀπολλώνιος καὶ Σαραπίας Διονυσίᾳ

(vac.) χαίρειν.

χαρ[ᾶς ἡμ]ᾶς ἐπλήρωσας εὐαγγελισμένην  
τὸν γ[άμ]ον τοῦ κρατίστου Σαραπίωνος καὶ εὐθέως  
5 ἂν ἤλθ[ομε]ν διακονήσοντας αὐτῷ ὡς ἐν εὐκταιοτάτῃ  
ἡμῶν ἡμ[ε]ρᾶ καὶ συνευφρανθησόμενοι, ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸν  
δι[αλο]γισμόν καὶ ὅτι ἀναλαμβάνομεν ἀπὸ νωθρείας  
οὐκ ἠδυνήθημεν ἐλθεῖν. ῥόδα πολλὰ οὕτω γέγο-  
10 νεν ἐνθάδε, ἀλλὰ σπανίζει, καὶ ἐκ πάντων  
τῶν κτημάτων καὶ παρὰ πάντων τῶν στεφανη-  
πλόκων μόλις ἠδυνήθημεν συλλέξαι ἃ ἐπέμ-  
ψαμέν σοι διὰ Σαραπᾶ χεῖλια, τρυγηθέντων καὶ  
ἂν εἶδει αὔριον τρυγηθῆναι. νάρκισσον ὅσην ἤθε-  
15 λες εἶχομε' ἐν', ὅθεν ἀντι ἂν ἔγραψας δις χεῖλιων  
τετρακχιλίαν ἐπέμψα' μεν'. οὐ βουλόμ' ἑθα' δέ σε  
οὕτως κ[ατ]αγεωώσκειν ἡμῶν ὡς μικρολόγων  
ὥστε καταγεωώσας γράψαι πεπομφέναι τὴν  
τιμὴν, ὅποτε καὶ ἡμεῖς ἔχομεν τὰ παιδία  
ὡς ἴδια τέκνα καὶ πλέον τῶν ἡμῶν τιμῶμεν  
20 καὶ ἀγαπῶμεν αὐτὰ καὶ οὕτως χαίρομεν ἵσα  
σοι καὶ [τ]ῷ πατρὶ αὐτῶν. περὶ ἂν ἄλλων θέλει  
γρ[ᾶ]ψο[ν] ἡμ[ε]ν. ἀσπασα[ι] Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν  
κρατίστον καὶ τοὺς ἀβακκάντους 'αὐτοῦ' Σαραπίωνα  
καὶ Θέωνα καὶ Ἀριστόκλειαν καὶ τὰ τέκνα

7 νωθρείας, ε inserted in paler ink 14 εἶχομε' ἐν', μ corr. from ν 15 βουλόμ' ἑθα', ε corr.  
from αἰ 19 ἴδια 20 ἵσα

25 Ἀριστοκλείας. μαρτυρήσει σοι Σαραπίας πε-  
ρὶ τῶν βόδων ὅτι πάντα πεποίηκα εἰς τὸ  
ὄσα ἤθελες πέμψαι σοι, ἀλλὰ οὐχ εὔρομεν.

(m. 2) ἔρρωσθαί σοι εὐχόμεθα, κυρία.

Back (m. 1) Διονυσία γυναῖκι (vac.) Ἀλεξάνδρου.

27 εὔρομεν altered from εἶδρον

'Apollonius and Sarapias to Dionysia, greeting. You filled us with joy by announcing the good news of the wedding of the excellent Sarapion and we would have come immediately to serve him on a day greatly longed for by us and to share his joy, but because of the circuit sessions and because we are recovering from illness we could not come.'

'There are not many roses here yet; on the contrary they are in short supply, and from all the estates and from all the garland-weavers we could hardly get together the thousand that we sent you with Sarapas, even by picking the ones that ought to have been picked tomorrow. We had as much narcissus as you wanted, so instead of the 2,000 you wrote we sent 4,000.'

'We wish you did not despise us as misers so far as to laugh at us and write that you have sent the money, when we too regard the young people as our own children and esteem and love them more than our own, and so are as happy as you and their father.'

'Write to us about anything else you want. Give our greetings to the excellent Alexander, and to Sarapion and Theon—may the evil eye not touch them!—and to Aristoclea and to Aristoclea's children.'

'Sarapas will tell you about the roses—that I have made every effort to send you as many as you wanted, but we could not find them.'

(2nd hand) 'We pray for your health, lady.'

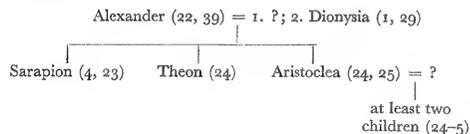
Back. (1st hand) 'To Dionysia, wife of Alexander.'

4 κρατίστου. Cf. 22-3, where the same word describes the father. The usage in these places is probably to be compared with that in P. Brem. 65. 10 and P. Giss. 26. 4, where the word is applied to the well-known Apollonius, strategus of Apollonopolis Heptacomias c. A.D. 113-120, and appears to be simply a term of respect. Cf. W. Bauer, *Wb. zum NT*, s.v. (2).

It might possibly be equivalent to Latin *egregius*, originally used of high equestrian officials but progressively debased till it could be acquired by the Egyptian middle classes, cf. O. Hornickel, *Ehreu. Rangprädikate*, 19-22; an especially interesting case occurs in IX 1204 13-16 (A.D. 299). The present document is too early for this to be likely.

For *egregius* as a military title see *BASP* 13 (1976) 5-6.

*Caraitawoc*. The bridegroom is apparently the same as the son of Alexander greeted in 23. Dionysia is the wife of an Alexander, no doubt the same one (29). The use of *αὐτοῦ*, rather than *σοῦ* or *ὑμῶν*, in 23 perhaps suggests that Dionysia was the second wife and not actually the mother of the children of Alexander named in that sentence. This stemma will show what is envisaged, though it is conjectural to some extent:



7 δι[α]λο[γ]ημένων. This refers to the periodic review of the financial and judicial affairs of each nome by the Roman governor, lately studied by G. Foti Talamanca, *Ricerche sul processo nell'Egitto*

romano, 1: *L'Organizzazione del 'Conventus' del 'Praefectus Aegypti'*. See pp. 165-7 for the decline and cessation of the use of the word in this sense by about the end of the second century.

Presumably Apollonius expected to be called to appear in court.

8-9 A papyrus of the reign of Antoninus Pius (SPP XXII 183. 76) attests that the festival called Rhodophoria began in the region of Socnopaeu Nesus on Mecheir 12 = 6 February, cf. H. C. Youtie, *Scriptunculae* 1 529. This was presumably a date by which a good supply of early roses could be expected. We may deduce that our letter was written near this time of year, possibly a little earlier, since the writer says that roses were not yet plentiful.

Theophrastus (*Hist. Plant.* vi 8, 5) says that roses and other flowers were even as much as two months earlier in Egypt than in Greece. Martial (vi 80) praises Domitian's winter roses by saying that they were better than Egyptian ones.

12 Sarapas is evidently the bearer of the letter as well as the escort of the flowers, see 25-7.

13-15 The rose bloomed later than the narcissus and was the latest of the spring flowers according to Theophrastus, *Hist. Plant.* vi 8, 2.

14 εἴχομ'εν'. Cf. 15 and 27 for other corrections of the first person singular to the plural. No doubt one of the parties drafted or dictated the letter on behalf of both. In 26 a singular verb has escaped correction.

## 3314. LETTER OF JUDAS

36 4B.95/E(1)a

14.5 × 21.5 cm.

Fourth century

The plight of the writer, who lay injured and helpless after a riding accident, makes this letter more interesting than most. He was stranded in the Egyptian Babylon, about one hundred and twenty miles north of his home in Oxyrhynchus, after failing to find a passage on a boat. This is the letter he wrote to his father and his wife, asking the latter to come with her brother to look after him.

We might conclude from the names mentioned—Joses, Maria, Judas, and Isaac—that the letter originates from a Jewish family and circle, even though the writing indicates that it dates from the fourth century, when Christians began to use biblical names. Judas, because of the notoriety of Judas Iscariot, appears at first sight particularly improbable as a Christian name, cf. *CPJ* iii 501 introd., but Eusebius mentions a chronographer called Judas, living in the early third century, in words that make it virtually certain that he was a Christian (*H.E.* vi 7).

Moreover, in his mention of a 'cup of water' the writer may be alluding to the gospel of Mark 9:41, see 10-11 n.

κυρίῳ μου πατρὶ Ἰωσῆ καὶ τῇ κυμβίῳ μου

Μαρία Ἰουδακ.

προηγουμένως εὔχομαι τῇ θείᾳ προνοίᾳ

περὶ τῆς ὑμῶν ὀλοκληρίας ἵνα καὶ ὑγαίνοντα

5 ὑμᾶς ἀπολάβω. πᾶν ὄν ποιήσων, κυρία μου

ἀδελφή, πέμψον μοι τὸν ἀδελφόν σου, ἐπειδὴ εἶς

ἰωσῆ 3 1. θεία 6 1. ἐπειδή

νόσον περιέπεσα ἀπὸ πτώματος ἵππου.  
 μέλλοντός μου γὰρ στραφῆναι εἰς ἄλλο μέρος,  
 οὐ δύναμαι ἀφ' ἑμαυτοῦ, εἰ μὴ ἄλλοι δύο ἀνθρώποι  
 10 ἀντιτρέψωσίν με καὶ μέχρις ποτηρίου  
 ὕδατ[ο]ς οὐκ ἔχω τὸν ἐπιδιδόντά μου.  
 βρήθησαν οὖν, κυρία μου ἀδελφή, σπουδαῖόν σοι  
 γενέσθω ὅπως τὸ τάχος πέμψῃς μοι, ὡς  
 προείπον, τὸν ἀδελφόν σου. εἰς τὰς τοιαύτας  
 15 γὰρ ἀνάγκας εὐρίσκονται οἱ ἴδιοι τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.  
 ἵνα οὖν καὶ σοὶ παραβοηθήσῃς μοι τῷ ὄντι  
 ἐπὶ ξένης καὶ ἐν νόσῳ ὄντι. καὶ πλοῖον  
 ἐπεζήτησα ἐνβῆναι καὶ οὐχ εὔρον τὸν  
 ἐπιζητούντά μου. ἐν τῇ γὰρ Βαβυλῶνι εἰμει.  
 20 προκαγορεύω τὴν θυγατέρα μου καὶ πάν-  
 τας τοὺς φιλοῦντας ἡμᾶς κατ' ὄνομα.  
 (vac.)  
 καὶ ἐὰν χρίαν ἔχης κέρματος, λάβε παρὰ  
 Ἰσακ τὸν κολοβόν, τὸν ἐγγιστά σοι μένον[τ]α.  
 (vac.)  
 (m. 2) ἔρρωσθαι ὑμᾶς εὐχομαι  
 25 πολλοῖς χρόνοις.

Back ἀπόδος συμ. . . . ± 50 letters

16 l. αὐ      18 l. ἐμβῆναι      19 l. Βαβυλῶνι εἰμι      22 l. χρίαν      23 l. τοῦ κολοβοῦ, τοῦ  
 ἐγγιστά σοι μένοντος

'To my lord father, Joscs, and to my wife, Maria, Judas. To begin with I pray to the divine providence for the full health of you (both), that I find you well. Make every effort, my lady sister, send me your brother, since I have fallen into sickness as the result of a riding accident. For when I want to turn on to my other side, I cannot do it by myself, unless two other persons turn me over, and I have no one to give me so much as a cup of water. So help me, my lady sister. Let it be your earnest endeavour to send your brother to me quickly, as I said before. For in emergencies of this kind a man's true friends are discovered. So please come yourself as well and help me, since I am truly in a strange place and sick. I searched for a ship to board, but I could not find anyone to search on my behalf. For I am in Babylon. I greet my daughter and all who love us by name.'

'And if you have need of cash, get it from Isaac, the cripple, who lodges very close to you.'

(and hand) 'I pray for the health of you both for many years.'

Address. 'Deliver . . .'

3 θεῶν προνοία. The divine providence appears in Christian contexts but is not specifically Christian, see M. Naldini, *Cristianesimo*, p. 14. For a Jewish example see Philo, *In Flaccum* 125; other very similar phrases are listed in the index to Cohn's edition of Philo, s.v. πρόνοια.

6 ἀδελφή. No blood relationship is implied by his addressing his wife in this way, see S. Witkowski, *Epist. priv. gr.* 35. 1 n., H. Zilliacus, *Zur Sprache gr. Familienbriefe*, p. 31.

7 ἀπὸ πτώματος ἵππου. I have rendered this ambiguous phrase by 'as the result of a riding accident'. However, if he had meant 'when my horse fell' rather than 'when I fell off my horse', he would probably have put it more specifically. Possibly the expression deliberately avoids the direct admission that he fell off.

10-11 ποτηρίον ὕδατος. This is reminiscent of N.T. Mark 9:41, ὁ γὰρ ἂν ποτίῃ ὑμᾶς ποτήριον ὕδατος ἐν ὀνόματι ἑμοῦ Χριστοῦ ἔστε, ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι οὐ μὴ ἀπολέσῃ τὸν μισθὸν αὐτοῦ, cf. Matthew 10:42, καὶ ὁ ἐὰν ποτίῃ ἕνα τῶν μικρῶν τούτων ποτηρίον ψυχροῦ (ὕδατος ψυχροῦ some mss.) μόνον εἰς ὄνομα μαθητοῦ, ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, οὐ μὴ ἀπολέσῃ τὸν μισθὸν αὐτοῦ. Still, the resemblance is not sufficiently extensive to be treated as an undoubted quotation. Professor Turner has pointed out to me that the undoubted allusion to these passages in P. Abinn. 19. 8-10 is very nearly certain to be Christian, cf. P. Abinn. introd. p. 31.

For the grammar compare P. Tebt. I 56. 7-8, οὐκ ἔχομεν ἕως τῆς τροφῆς τῶν κτηνῶν ἡμῶν, P. Lond. I 77. 73, οὐκ ἔχω ἕως ἐνός τριμυκίου, cf. Maysers II, 2 pp. 360-1, 525.

ἐπιδιδόντα = ἐπιδιδόντα. Cf. P. Mich. VIII 515. 2, 4 n., s.v. δίδω.

16 See R. C. Horn, *Use of the Subjunctive*, 120-1, for other papyrus examples of commands expressed by ἵνα and ὅπως; cf. J. H. Moulton-N. Turner, *A Grammar of New Testament Greek* iii 94-5, T. Kalén, *Selbständige Finalsätze*.

19 The implication of γὰρ is not perfectly clear. Babylon was the main military base in Egypt and directly on the Nile. It is hard to imagine that the difficulties of finding a boat would be greater there than elsewhere. Mr. Parsons makes the plausible suggestion that γὰρ looks back to ἐπὶ ξένης (17).

22-3 παρὰ τὸν κτλ. Since this letter is otherwise pretty correct, I suggest that the writer had in mind an expression such as 'go to Isaac and get it'; cf. P. Mich. VIII 476. 27, ὄψαγε παρὰ Κουριέλλαν καὶ δέξαι. As the text stands we must correct the accusatives to the genitive.

23 κολοβόν. This might mean 'crippled' or 'short' and there is also an ethnic Κολοβός, see Pape-Benseler, *Gr. Eigenn.*, s.v.

ἐγγιστά. Possibly this means 'who lodges with you'. For ἐγγιστά meaning 'chez', see D. Tabachovitz, *Études sur le grec de la basse époque*, 62-3.

24-5 The second hand is apparently Judas' own, while the body of the letter, including what amounts to a postscript, 22-3, is in the hand of a scribe.

26 The address ran the whole length of the papyrus but the surface has been stripped and the remains are too scanty to be intelligibly represented by means of the Leiden system. After ἀπόδος the next word may be συμμέγα, 'letter carrier', cf. P. Cair. Isid. 80. 4 n.; it is not συμβίω or either of the appropriate names, see 1, or any usual formula. Probably the address was complicated because Judas was isolated. Instead of catching a friend going in the right direction, the usual private postman in ancient Egypt, he had to find a stranger, who was perhaps to hand the letter on to some official messenger who would have to have detailed instructions.

## IV. SUB-LITERARY TEXT

### 3315. GREEK-LATIN GLOSSARY

36 4B.92/E(A)

4 × 11.5 cm.

First/second century

This scrap with parts of fourteen lines of Latin written in Greek letters comes from a glossary of the type described in the introduction to XXXIII 2660. It contains parts of two sections, one on the signs of the zodiac, the other on winds. Very similar sections appear in some of the glossaries published in *CGL* Vol. iii, but in none of those do these two sections occur so close together. Nothing remains of the Greek equivalents.

The letters of the hand are upright informal capitals, clearly but not very evenly formed, with some unobtrusive serifs. It may be compared with C. H. Roberts, *Greek Literary Hands*, 10 a, b, c, and should probably be assigned to the first century, possibly to the early second.

On the back in cursive writing running across the fibres and standing upside down in relation to the writing on the front is ξτους[ or ξτους[.

5  
10

Σκορπιω. [  
 Σαγιτταριους [  
 Καπρικορνο[υς  
 Ακουαριους [  
 Πισκης  
 δη ουεντεις [  
 ουεντους  
 Ακουιλω  
 Αυστερ  
 Αφρικους  
 Φασουωνιους  
 Ουολτουρνους  
 Σεπτεμτριω  
 Ουββαλανου[ς

‘... Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces. De ventis: ventus, Aquilo, Auster, Africus, Favonius, Volturnus, Septemtrio, Subsolanus...’

1 Σκορπιω. An extra nu would be a likely mistake for a Greek writer, but the final trace appears to be the foot of a single upright. Probably it was an intrusive iota. The previous line must have read *Λιβρα* or *Λειβρα* and could not have left any traces so low as this one. The order of the signs of the zodiac is the regular and natural one, cf. e.g. Neugebauer and Van Hoesen, *Greek Horoscopes*, p. 1.

13 Σεπτεμτριω. The second tau has been corrected from beta, an understandable lapse caused by a memory of ‘September’. Lists of month names also appear in these glossaries. The mu has been left uncorrected and this orthography may be regarded as permissible; see Lewis & Short, s.v. septentriones.

## INDEXES

Square brackets indicate that a word is wholly or substantially restored by conjecture or from other sources, round brackets that it is expanded from an abbreviation or a symbol. An asterisk denotes a word not recorded in LSJ or suppl. The article is not indexed.

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 \*Ψέρων, f. of Aur. Stephanus phylarch 3294 4.  
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